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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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FIRST EDITION.

TILTON-BEECHER.

Judge Porter Continues Till Four O'Clock—Juror Jaffreys Succumbs to the Heat and the Court Adjourns—Mr. Evarts to Begin To-day.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Ex-Judge Porter, before resuming his argument for the defense in the Tilton-Beecher suit, said he would close to-day, and that Mr. Evarts, on the same side, would immediately follow. He then continued his address to the jury, and said: If Beecher had debauched Tilton's wife, do you think that he (Tilton) could ask a committee of Christian men to acquit Beecher? He makes and utters a recantation of this charge of adultery, and then comes into a court of justice and asks for a verdict. This paper could not have been prepared to protect his wife's honor, because she had then left his roof three days before this paper was prepared, and was living in the house of Mrs. Ovington. The accusation of Sunday was false, and on Tuesday he retracted it, because he knew it was false. Mr. Porter then spoke of the lady who had been malignantly traduced, but by the man who had not hesitated to falsely accuse his own wife and his honored pastor. Mrs. Morse had no advocate, and therefore she was a fit victim of this leader of free love; but this lady commanded a degree of respect which would never be obtained by Theodore Tilton, neither in this city nor any other place. This is the man who was endeavoring to keep his wife's disgrace from becoming known, and all he had to do was to keep his Apollo-like lips closed—those lips which Elizabeth R. Tilton loves to this day. Was it for such men as these that the law interposed and was sustained in the courts?

Francis D. Moulton was one of a class of dangerous men. Two years ago he was a leading member of one of the most trustworthy firms in this city. To-day, through some cause, that great house has met with the disaster threatened to Plymouth Church. Frank Moulton was early brought into relation with Benjamin F. Butler from the suits in which his firm were engaged. The prosecution in that case was pushed by the informer Jayne, and, oddly enough, the prosecution's counsel was Benjamin F. Butler. When the litigation ended, a firm friendship sprang up between these parties, Moulton, the informer, and the informer's counsel. The plaintiff's party had endeavored by fraud and stratagem to secure Butler's services as counsel for Beecher, and Thomas J. Shearman, another of the defendant's counsel, kept them all at bay. When Butler was retained as one of the counsel for Beecher, he drew up one of the most adroit and able papers ever published, which was intended to kill Beecher at one blow, and which was put forth at the time as Moulton's own production. Moulton was either a true man or a false one. In the middle of January, Moulton swore that on the first of that month there was a partial dissolution of the firm, and that Howes in the firm with Robinson; that was either true or false. When Robinson was on the stand he was asked when Moulton ceased to be a member of that firm and he answered, "our partnership ceased the first of January," in pursuance of an agreement made about a year ago. Which of these statements lies. No man could doubt that it was Francis D. Moulton.

Tilton and Moulton had conveyed to the jury the impression in their testimony, that the claim of $7,000 against Bowen was a claim which Bowen never denied. There was good reasons for this: for right behind it to the close to the charge of blackmailing, the tripartite agreement would have bound by person but a barbarian. It was important to the plaintiff, to avoid the charge of blackmail, to show that Joseph Turner could be sent away as being dangerous to Beecher, and Moulton said she was a dangerous person. Her sending away was a mean contrivance of Tilton and Moulton, after getting her to sign a retraction of her charge against Tilton. Counsel spoke of the letter of resignation, and read from it the expression "I tender hereby my resignation of Plymouth church." This was to be "standing on the brink of a moral Niagara," or accomplishing rape by means of a proxy—"and kiss." During all this time, when these parties were writing letters to one another, there were no expressions in them like "adultery" or "sexual intercourse," but both Beecher's were those of a Christian gentleman, and yet when they met it is stated that these terms were used in their conversation. Frank Moulton, who professes to believe that Henry Ward Beecher was an adulterer, liar and debaucher, he takes to his own house and tells his wife of Mr. (Beecher's) offense; he hangs Beecher's picture—the portrait of a debaucher—in his own parlor, to be seen by his own boy, and commits this man to the charge of his wife when he leaves them together. He permits this adulterer to visit his bedchamber, aye, and permitted him to kiss a (Moulton's) wife in his presence. Francis D. Moulton does not deny that when Beecher crossed his threshold he saluted Mrs. Moulton with a kiss. Theodore Tilton, who was there many times, does not deny that the pastor of Plymouth church saluted Moulton's wife with a kiss. What lay behind and beneath all this? Counsel urged the incompatibility of this conduct of Moulton if the charge of adultery was true. Judge Porter then referred to Moulton's anger when he learned from Tracy that the libelous letter of Beecher's payment of $5,000, and when Tracy told Moulton that if the charge of adultery became known the public would wish to ascertain why a payment of $5,000 was made.

After recess, Judge Porter continued his address to the jury. He spoke of the extraordinary fact that a man like Moulton, according to his own statement, delivered over his wife to the companionship of a man whom he knew to be a hypocritical debauchee, and that he had the portrait of a adulterer hanging in his drawing-room. But whenever Frank Moulton needed an explanation it was forthcoming. And if no other was possible he had a ready-signed lie. He testified that this portrait was hanging in his house for only a little while after the adulterer had repented, swore that it never was in his house until he moved to Remsen street, in 1872. When he did so, he forgot that Tilton, for another purpose, had sworn that he gave the portrait into custody in the fall of 1870. Two witnesses had since testified that they had seen it in that house. The point itself was of small importance, but it illustrated the method of Frank Moulton. Moulton swore that he assumed no attitude of hostility to Beecher until the latter accused him of blackmailing, in a statement published on the 13th of August, 1874. Yet the fact was developed that, before this, Frank Moulton refused to let Beecher see the originals of the documents in his possession. When General Tracy looked for them, in order that the copies might be verified, Moulton denied that he had permitted Tilton to copy them, although the copies had already been published and scattered broadcast. Moulton refused to even permit his own clerk to copy these papers, on the plea that he was going to Narragansett, but when he left he took these papers in his pocket to show to Benjamin F. Butler and to be woven into a statement which was designed to crush Beecher. When he returned with this statement in his pocket he found a letter from Beecher, asking permission to see the papers. He then wrote to him a letter, or rather copied a letter which Butler wrote for him, declining to let him see them, on the ground that he held them in trust.

Judge Porter then ridiculed the assertion made at this time Theodore Tilton had obtained access to these papers of which he had published garbled copies. He discussed the various passages in this letter in detail, as showing Moulton's steadfast purpose not to aid Beecher in his statement, and General Butler's sophistry in order to cloak this design. Up to this point Beecher had trusted implicitly to the friendship and honor of Moulton. When he received this letter, however, this man, whom Mr. Morris called a coward, sent a response demanding peremptorily the return of his private papers, such as the letters from his brothers and sisters. He did not go to Narragansett to consult counsel, but answered the letter upon the spur of the moment, thinking that he was writing to Moulton and not to Benjamin F. Butler. This was not the conduct of an adulterer in dealing with a man who knew his secret.

Judge Porter said no one who had heard the testimony could doubt that this was a case of blackmail. When one of the most learned of the lawyers at the New York bar was spoken to about the case, he unhesitatingly pronounced it one of blackmail, and he was right. As long as the money was there, the charges were kept in the background, and when the money failed the charges were brought forward. Moulton believed in the truth of the charge of adultery against Beecher, and he swears to it—then this was a blackmailing transaction. Moulton insists in the books of his firm that he received money from Beecher. Of course Moulton did not know where the money came from! It would not have been creditable for him to know, if he was cognizant that it was bed-money for his wife. Tilton and Moulton did not know that the money was blackmail, why were they afraid that it should become known, and when the money was entered on the books why was not the source whence this money came entered also?

Counsel then reverted to the letter of May, 1874, written by Tilton to Beecher. He read it through and commented briefly on it, and afterward quoted from the testimony of Charles W. Storrs in relation to Tilton's asking Mr. Storrs what was the matter with Claflin in that he did not appear to be disposed to furnish his portion of the fund to establish a newspaper in New York which was to bring fame to Beecher, Tilton, Moulton and Carpenter. Counsel said that ex-Judge Morris, in his opening, stated that Frank Carpenter would be called to the stand and would testify that Beecher confessed his adultery to him. Yet the case had closed and this witness had not appeared to swear to it. When Moulton said to Beecher that Tilton threatened to publish the scandal unless Bowen paid him the seven thousand dollars which he claimed, Moulton said he would pay it out of his own pocket to save Beecher. He wanted, said the counsel, to force the payment of this money out of Beecher or his friends. There was the panel-house game exposed, said Mr. Porter, throughout this whole case. The original aim of Moulton was to get Tilton back onto the *Independent*, but their devices and plans changed. These men, Tilton and Moulton, were shams who wanted to be thought real men. Tilton wanted to be thought the most magnanimous man on earth in forgiving Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Jaffreys, one of the jurors, at this point, four o'clock, complained of being ill from the heat of the room, and Judge Neilson adjourned the court.

Northern Presbyterian General Assembly at Cleveland—Report of Committee on Home Missions.

CLEVELAND, May 25.—In the Presbyterian General Assembly, this morning, an unsuccessful effort was made to have the action of the Assembly on the report of the Conference Committee with the Presbyterian Church South reconsidered.

A resolution was adopted recommending ministers generally to pray and lead their churches to pray for the avertion of the impending grasshopper plague in the West. The remainder of the morning session was occupied with the consideration of the report of the Standing Committee on Home Missions.

The report of the Committee on Home Missions was submitted by Rev. Dr. Brownson. It expresses gratitude at the successful result of the year's work. Financially, the year began with a debt in the Home Missionary department, only about three-fourths of which was cancelled through pledges made at the last Assembly. Besides covering that debt, the income of the year has exceeded that of the previous year by $1,500. Contributions of individuals and churches show an advance of $450, 879, notwithstanding the unusual demands for aid growing out of the grasshopper scourge in the West and from other causes. The fruits of enduring labor appear in the organization of ninety-three new churches, in the elevation of thirty-eight others to self-supporting, the erection of fifty church edifices, the establishment of 345 Sabbath schools, the addition of 5,338 members to the communion of the Church by profession of faith and almost as many by letter, and in other unusual tokens of the Lord's presence. Of the 1,123 missionaries aided, of whom 330 are pastors, a fair proportion have rejoiced in gifts of the Spirit, and attention is called to the Bureau of Vacant Churches and Unemployed Ministers. Some such agency of communication is demanded, in order to unite the unemployed talent and neglected work of the Church. The effort to harmonize our missionary work with that of our Congregational brethren, appointed by the last Assembly, has found embodiment in a plan adopted by our Board and the American Missionary Society. The formation of independent and irresponsible churches, as has sometimes been suggested, would be unwise and hurtful. The increase of missionary churches in some of the older States is a matter of deep concern. Of the missionaries of the Board, thirty-nine labor in New Jersey, seventy-five in Ohio, eighty-seven in New York and eighty-nine in Pennsylvania. If it be proper, then, as such, it is a loud call for increased liberality. The subject is one of grave responsibility and strongly commends itself to the attention of presbyteries. The organization of our Christian women in behalf of foreign missions has infused new life into the work for the heathen, and has brought a large increase to the resources of that excellent Board. We beg to suggest that the Assembly recommend the organization of a Womans' Home Missionary Society, with auxiliary societies, and further that the formation of district auxiliary societies be recommended in those churches in which this course may be deemed expedient, and that in those in which there is one society only, embracing if possible all the labor of the church, it is suggested as such society, whether devoted primarily to home or foreign missions, to set apart at least the labor and gifts of one-fourth of each year to either Board. In view of the great struggle of the Board to meet the demands pressing heavily upon it, the Assembly would urge upon the churches more liberal contributions to the cause, and the like appeal is made to Sabbath schools, in order that the children may learn to take the salvation of their own country into their hearts. Concerning sustenation, the committee recommends that a committee of three members and three elders be appointed, whose duty it shall be to meet at New York, and after a thorough examination of the whole subject and with full access to the records pertaining to home missions and sustenation, report to the next Assembly, if possible, a plan by which they can be brought to unity and efficiency of operation; that the necessary expenses of this committee be paid out of any funds in the hands of the Trustees of the General Assembly; that the same management continue for the next year which has operated during the year that is past; and that the churches be urged to contribute as heretofore to the cause of sustenation. In conclusion, the committee recommends that the following members of the Board be re-elected, viz., Rev. John Stearns, D.D., Rev. George L. Prentiss, D.D., Lavmen, Robert Lowry and John T. Johnston; also, that John E. Parsons be elected in place of Thomas M. Patton, who declines re-election.

After a motion to receive the report a discussion was had, which continued up to the time for adjournment, previous to which a large number of bills and overtures were read and referred to appropriate committees.

The afternoon session was given wholly to the discussion, at the close of which the report and resolutions were adopted.

During the evening no business was transacted, its time being given to short discussions.

The Committee on Bills and Overtures this afternoon also reported on the whole question of fraternal correspondence with the Presbyterian Church South. The recommendations are embodied in the following resolution, which was adopted with only a few dissenting votes:

Resolved, That this Assembly deeply regrets that the negotiations in reference to fraternal conference have failed; that the Assembly deems it inexpedient to press the question of fraternal relations at present by further negotations, through the appointment of another committee; at the same time the Assembly avails itself of this opportunity to affirm unequivocally its confidence in the integrity and Christian character of our brethern of the Southern Church, and to declare that all the acts and deliverances of the Northern Assemblies of which they complain, are wholly null and void and of no binding efficacy as judgments of the Church we represent, or as rules of proceedings for the Presbyteries and church sessions; and that in so far as they, or any of them, can be supposed to import any injurious imputations upon the present character and standing of the churches and members of the Southern Assembly as Christians and Presbyterians, such an application of them would be unjust to them, and would be regretted by us; and further, to reaffirm explicitly, in harmony with the repeated and emphatic deliverances of former Assemblies our hearty willingness and our earnest and sincerce desire for the re-establishment of fraternal relations between the two bodies on terms and conditions which shall be mutually honorable and in the spirit of Christian charity, forbearance and brotherly love, and that we await in charity and hope the early coming of the day when we shall again mingle with our brethren of the Southern Church in Christian fellowship and co-operation.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day—Rising barometer, northwest to southwest winds, cooler, partly cloudy and clearing weather.

The steamer Sarmatian, from Liverpool, has arrived at Quebec.

The late heavy rains have completely quenched the fires in Carbon county.

The British House of Commons has adjourned over to-day, that the members may attend the Derby.

Base Ball.—At Washington, Hartfords 8, Washingtons 5. At Chicago, Chicagos 16, St. Louis Red Stockings 2.

Decoration Day will be observed at Greencastle, Indiana, on Monday, the 31st. Senator Morton is to deliver the address.

The recent sale of the Memphis water works has been set aside by the court. The trustees will hold possession of the works, which will be sold again on sixty days' notice.

The horse disease at St. Louis is decided to be cerebro-spinal meningitis. It is not spreading rapidly, and yields readily to treatment.

Upon the application of business men at Detroit, and the recommendation of the Collector of that port, the Secretary of the Treasury directs that Port Huron, Detroit and Duluth be ports under certain regulations, at which combined entries for transportation and exportation may be made of goods arriving at these ports and destined for Victoria, Vancouvers Island.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

SENATOR MORTON A CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

Some Old Soldiers Preparing Replies to the Sherman Memoirs.

The Indian Chiefs to See the President To-day.

Governor Curtin Declines to be a Democratic Candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania.

He Thinks His Name Would Add No Strength to the Ticket.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25, 1875.

Morton After the Presidency.

A gentleman who has arrived here, and who met Governor Morton during the visit of the latter to New Orleans, states that Governor Morton told him he was a candidate for the Presidency, and that his friends would bring his name before the National Republican Convention.

Propose Answers to Sherman.

Several prominent volunteer and regular army officers, who consider that they have been unfairly assailed and unjustly criticised in the new book of General Sherman, indicate their determination to set themselves right in print.

The Visiting Indians.

The President will to-morrow grant another interview to the Indian chiefs now in this city, and will take the occasion to give them some pretty plain talk. It is evident that they must alter very considerably their pretensions before the Government can undertake to conclude any negotiations with them. One great cause of dissatisfaction among them, is that the Government will not permit them to indulge in vile excesses, as was the case on their former visits.

Governor Curtin's Value of Himself.

A letter was received here to-day from Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, in which he says that he will not accept the nomination of the Democratic Convention for Governor if it should be tendered to him, as he does not consider that his name would add any strength to the ticket.

Investigation of Southern Marshals.

It is very probable that the investigations which are to be made into the accounts of the United States marshals in certain Southern States, will result in the dismissal of some of them.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25, 1875.

REVENUE GAUGERS DISMISSED.

The following revenue gaugers were dismissed to-day: George J. Jennings and Charles H. Davis, Fourth, and H. C. McMullen, First Illinois districts.

ST. LOUIS.

The Ladies Taking Action to Help the Centennial Celebration.

ST. LOUIS, May 25.—A large number of ladies and gentlemen gathered at the Lindell Hotel last evening for the purpose of meeting Mrs. E. G. Gillespie, of Philadelphia, President of the Women's Centennial Executive Committee, with a view to determing what action shall be taken by the women of this city and State in connection with the Centennial Celebration. Mrs. Gillespie in a few remarks stated the object of her visit, and Mrs. Dr. Dickinson, member from Missouri of the Centennial Executive Committee, delivered an address to the women of the State, inviting earnest action and co-operation in the celebration of the nation's anniversary. The executive committee of one hundred and twenty-five of the most prominent ladies of the city, headed by Mrs. General Sherman, was then appointed to take charge of the matter, and the meeting adjourned.

Most of the time of the Assembly was taken up to-day in the reading of the official records in the Wilson case. This was finally finished, and to-morrow Rev. Stuart Robinson will make an argument for the Louisville Presbytery, and Rev. J. J. Cooke for the complainant.

A public meeting in the interests of foreign missions was held to-night and speeches made by Rev. J. E. Wilson, late missionary to Brazil, and others.

LANCASTER.

The Republican State Convention To-Day—Perfect Harmony Among the Delegates—Hartranft for Governor and Rawle for Treasurer.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LANCASTER, PA., May 25, 1875.

The town is overflowing with delegates and persons attending the Convention, and there is not hotel room enough for their accommodation. The feeling is very good, and there is a total absence of anything like bad blood. I never saw a convention meet in such good temper. John Cessna will be Temporary Chairman, and Harry White Permanent President. Judge Souther or Edward McPherson will move the committee on resolutions. Hartranft will be nominated unanimously. The vote on first ballot for State Treasurer will be scattered, but on the second ballot will narrow down to Howard Stroup and Rawle will probably go through on the second ballot, and certainly on the third.

BOSTON.

The Franklin and the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Companies.

BOSTON, May 25.—It is authoritatively stated by the *Evening Traveller* that the lease of the property of the Franklin Telegraph Company to the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, was on Saturday last annulled and cancelled by agreement of the parties thereto. This action replaces the lines of the Franklin Company between this city and Washington, and also exclusive connection with the new ocean cable at Rye Beach, New Hampshire, in the hands of its former managers. The petitions of stockholders for the appointment of a receiver and the sale of the property, in consequence of alleged frauds on the part of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, which owns a majority of its capital stock, will be heard before Judge Morton, of the Supreme Court, Friday next.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 25, 1875.

SPECIAL MEETING OF ERIE DIRECTORS TO-DAY.

President Jewett, of the Erie Railway, in an interview with a reporter this evening, stated that the Pennsylvania coal companies have refused to enter into any negotiations for the purchase of Erie coal lands, and in view of this state of affairs he has called a special meeting of the directors for to-morrow to take appropriate action under the circumstances.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

The Boston Child Murder—Arraignment of the Suspected Sexton.

BOSTON, May 25.—Thomas W. Piper, the alleged murderer of Mabel Young, was arraigned to-day. A person who passed the Warren street church about the hour of the murder, identified Piper as the man he saw climbing from the belfry window to the ground. Several little girls have stated that Piper has endeavored to entice them into the church at various times. The prisoner confessed this morning that he was not in his right mind on Sunday, but maintains his innocence.

A Wealthy New Jersey Man Arrested in St. Louis,

ST LOUIS, May 25.—General J. B. Gates, a wealthy citizen of New Jersey, recently from Hot Springs, Arkansas, where he had been for his health, was arrested here to-day by a Deputy Sheriff from Hot Springs on a charge of obtaining goods under false pretenses. It appears that General Gates is somewhat unsettled in mind, and while at Hot Springs made numerous purchases, paying for them in drafts on the Union Trust Company, of New York. He overdrew his account, and some of his checks were returned protested. A writ of *habeas corpus* was applied for to-day and made returnable to-morrow. General Gates evidently did not know what amount of money he had in bank. He will undoubtedly pay the amounts claimed, and the case be dismissed, although it is said that he was shamefully fleeced by sharpers who took advantage of his mental condition.

The Coming Flour.

Erin's Pride. Irish Flour. Nothing in the country can compete with it. Sample barrels furnished at White River prices, at the Check-ered Front. T. C. JENKINS.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

EXAMINATION OF THE JEFFERSON BORDEN MUTINEERS.

LONDON, May 25.—Wm. Smith, an American seaman, one of the mutineers on the schooner Jefferson Borden, said, on examination to-day, that the captain frequently ill-treated the crew, the food was bad and insufficient, and they were often required to work from thirty-six to forty-six hours on a stretch. Owing to the illness of the prisoner, the further hearing was adjourned for two weeks, when it is expected the other prisoners will be in attendance.

AN OPEN OFFER TO ASSASSINATE BISMARCK.

LONDON, May 26, 6 A. M.—The *Daily News'* special from Vienna says a person has been arrested in that city who was the bearer of an anonymous letter containing an offer to assassinate Bismarck for a million florins. The writer of the letter has not been discovered.

France.

ELECTING A NEW COMMITTEE OF THIRTY.

PARIS, May 25.—The Assembly to-day elected thirteen members of the new Committee of Thirty. All belong to parties which support the present Constitution. Among them are MM. Labouluye, Cezanne, Ricard, Ferry and Picard. The seventeen other members remain to be elected by a second ballot, as none of the candidates received a majority. Among the candidates were M. Gambetta and two deputies of the Right. No Bonapartists offered themselves for places on the committee.

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF NISMES.

PARIS, May 25.—Monseigneur Plantier, Bishop of Nismes, is dead.

Italy.

THE JUNE CONSISTORY AT ROME—CARDINALS TO BE CREATED.

[Herald Cable Special.]

ROME, May 25.—In the Consistory to be held June 24th, Monsignori Pacca, Vittelleschi, Limeoni, Antici, Mattei, and Serafina, the Bishop of Viterbo, will be created Cardinals. His Eminence Cardinal McCloskey, is expected to arrive in Rome before the Consistory, to choose his title.

ILLNESS OF THE POPE.

The Pope was ill yesterday, and is not better this morning. On Saturday last he received, as usual, many deputations.

Belgium.

THE SENATE VOTES ITS CONFIDENCE IN THE GOVERNMENT.

BRUSSELS, May 25.—The Senate has unanimously adopted a vote of confidence in the Government in respect to its conduct of the correspondence with Germany.

THE DUCHESNE INVESTIGATION.

The Ministry has given notice that it will introduce a bill providing for the punishment of offenses similar to that of Duchesne. The papers in the case of Duchesne have been handed to the German Ambassador, with a note explaining that the investigation was exhausted and nothing has been discovered beyond the letters which have already been made public and which do not bring Duchesne within the scope of any penal code. The note adds that the Government will propose an amendment to the law by which proposals of murder will be made punishable, the same as threats.

Germany.

SUPPRESSION OF CONVENTS, ETC., IN PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, May 25.—The Upper House of the Prussian Diet has passed bills for the suppression of convents and relative to the administration of church property.

POPE'S JUBILEE PROCESSIONS FORBIDDEN.

BERLIN, May 25.—The Government, fearing disorder here, has forbidden processions in honor of the Pope's jubilee.

Marine News.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 25.—Steamship Rhein, from New York, arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, May 25, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 94@94⅝; for account, 94⅝@94¾. United States 5-20's of 1867, 106½; 1865, 106½; 10-40's, 103⅛; new 5's, 102⅝. Railroads—New York Central, 93; Erie, 18⅝; preferred, 39. Tallow 40s. 6d. Spirits petroleum 9d. Calcutta linseed 56s.

PARIS, May 25.—Rentes 64 francs 75 centimes.

FRANKFORT, May 25.—United States bonds—5-20's 102, 99.

ANTWERP, May 25.—Refined petroleum 26 francs.

LIVERPOOL, May 25.—Cotton dull: middling uplands 7⅝d.; Orleans 7⅝d. Sales of 5,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export and 5,000 American. Flour—Extra State and Western, 26s. 6d. Wheat—No. 2 spring 8s. 4d@8s. 5d. Corn—Mixed 32s. 3d. Pork 75s 6d. Cheese 64s. Refined petroleum 9½d; spirits do 7½d.

LONDON, May 25.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the breadstuffs market, says: "A general gloom is felt in France and a poor yield is probable. This, coupled with the appearance of grasshoppers in the United States, will cause low prices for some duration, notwithstanding the Continental markets are down from sixpence to a shilling."

NEW ORLEANS.

Towboat Damaged by Fire—Death of an Optician—A Baptist Minister Under Police Surveillance—Breckenridge Memorial Meeting.

NEW ORLEANS, May 25.—A fire on the towboat Aspinwal caused a loss of about $2,000; fully insured.

Louis Frigerio, the well known optician, is dead, aged fifty.

Rev. W. E. Copeland, who recently figured in a scandal case in Baltimore, and who preached in one of the Baptist churches in this city on Sunday last, has, it is reported, left the city, though shadowed by the police.

The friends of the late John C. Breckenridge met at the St. Charles Hotel to-night, and adopted resolutions eulogizing the life and character of the deceased statesman.

PHILADELPHIA.

Anniversary Missionary Union of Baptist Churches.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.—The Anniversary Missionary Union of all the Baptist churches of the country was celebrated to-day. The financial statement shows the receipts for the year from all sources to be $241,970. There is a deficiency in the current expenses this year of $25,177. With an old debt, the balance against the treasury is $52,956. Mr. Barnes Sears was elected President, and Rev. E. G. Robinson and Rev. G. W. Northup, Vice Presidents. In the evening the annual sermon was preached by Rev. G. W. Northup, of Chicago.

MAUCH CHUNK.

Gradual Resumption of Mining Operations.

MAUCH CHUNK, May 25.—Loutz, Bouman & Co's. collieries, at Mahanoy City, resumed operations yesterday at twenty per cent. reduction on the basis of 1874 for one month, after which a permanent arrangement with the men will probably be made. An early resumption in the entire anthracite regions is expected.

FIRE RECORD.

The Missing Lawyer, Jackson, of Boston—His Defalcation Over $700,000.

BOSTON, May 25.—Recent estimates of the defalcation of Abraham Jackson, the missing lawyer, swell the amount to over $700,000. It is stated that Jackson is in Vermont, but it is more generally believed that he has carefully provided against arrest and is on his way to Europe. No steps have yet been taken to secure him.

POLITICAL.

Rhode Island.

ELECTION OF GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY THE LEGISLATURE.

PROVIDENCE, May 25.—The General Assembly, in Grand Committee to-day, elected Henry Lippett Governor, and Henry T. Sisson Lieutenant Governor. The officers were sworn in and the election completed.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Cardinal McCloskey and the papal envoys, Monsignor Roncetti, Dr. Ubaldi and Count Marefoschi, will attend the commencement exercises of Mount St. Mary's College, at Emmettsburg, Maryland, on the 23d of June.

Hon. George Vail, of Morristown, New Jersey, died Sunday evening, aged seventy-two. He was twice in Congress, and afterward Consul at Glasgow under President Buchanan. He was succeeded with his father, his brother Alfred and Professor Morse in perfecting the telegraph.

Southern Presbyterian General Assembly at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 25.—In the Presbyterian General Assembly this morning, the special committee to whom was referred the matter of friendly relations between the Northern and Southern churches, reported that while they greatly regretted that the conference at Baltimore last January was unsuccessful in bringing the two great bodies together in friendly and cordial relations, they heartily indorsed the position of their committee as the only one they could have taken under the circumstances.

CHICAGO.

Solicitor Wilson and Judge Blodgett, of the Treasury Department, Officially in Town—Superintendent Rankin Explains the Custom House Scandal.

CHICAGO, May 25.—Hon Benford Wilson, Solicitor of the Treasury Department, is here to aid in the investigation of the whisky frauds in this section. Judge Blodgett, of the Treasury Department, who has been investigating the frauds in the importation of silks, etc., in New York, arrived here to-day, on a tour of inspection.

J. C. Rankin, late Superintendent of the Custom House building here, has addressed a long letter to the morning papers, in which he undertakes a vindication of his course while in that office. He explains his connection with it, and why he considers himself removed without just cause. He states that he secured none but the best workmen, and rigidly excluded all personal friends; that the concrete foundation is most perfect, having withstood the severest tests. He denies that the stone used was or is rotten, and affirms that every piece that was accepted fully conforms to the requirements in the contract. The cracks and irregularities are, he alleges, of the most trifling character, and were caused by frost, and the cracks are now rapidly closing.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Directors of United Railroads of New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., May 25.—The stockholders of the United Railroad Companies of New Jersey to-day elected the following directors for the ensuing year: John J. Astor, Wm. G. Cook, A. L. Dennis, Benjamin Fish, Hamilton Fish, Cambridge Livingston, Nehemiah Perry, Isaac W. Scudder, Geo. G. Stevens, Robt. A. Stockton, Ashbel Welsh and Samuel Welsh.

OHIO NEWS.

Youngstown claims a population of 17,000.

A gold watch was recently plowed up in a field near Bellaire.

The Lima horse fair will be held on the 4th, 5th and 6th of June.

Youngstown merchants are refusing credit to striking miners.

The 72d Ohio regiment will hold a reunion at Fremont June 17th.

At Marietta recently a canary hatched twin birds from a single egg.

The Twentieth Ohio Infantry will hold a reunion at Wooster, June 1st.

The Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias will meet in Cleveland to-day.

The Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry will have a reunion at Carrollton on the 30th.

E. G. Wells, a prominent merchant and iron manufacturer of Youngstown, died on Friday.

J. R. Beckwith hung himself in a barn in Cleveland on Saturday night. Cause, dissipation.

A great national meeting of Dunkards was in session at Piqua for several days last week. The attendance has been estimated as high as 30,000.

Miss Lillie C. Darst, who has ably and successfully managed the Circleville *Herald* since January last, has leased the establishment for a term of years.

The woman who acts as first assistant in a saloon at Canton, showed her spirit and muscle last Saturday, by throwing a drunken man completely out of doors.

Lloyd Wyman, of Perry, made six hundred pounds of maple sugar from the sap of one hundred and seventy-five trees this season, and it wasn't a very good season either.

The stockholders of the Ashtabula, Youngstown and Pittsburgh Railroad Company will hold their next annual meeting at the company's office in Ashtabula, June 1st.

The Toledo *Blade* says: Half a crop of apples, is the verdict of the farmers in this section. Well, that is about as much as we ever have, for who ever knew the farmer to have a full crop of anything?

Griffin, the clown who committed a rape upon the colored girl, Jennie Schoner, only thirteen years old, one day last week in Clyde, was on the 19th tried, convicted and sentenced to six years in the penitentiary.

The will of Mr. Bodman, the recently deceased millionaire of Cincinnati, bequeaths $25,000 each to the German Protestant and German Catholic Orphan Asylums; $5,000 to the Society of Natural History, and the remainder of his money to his partner. He leaves nothing to his relatives, and a law suit is probable.

The programme for the trotting bouts in Northwestern Pennsylvania is published. The following premiums are offered: Erie, $6,000; Titusville, $2,425; St. Petersburg, $2,500; Parker's Landing, $3,000; Sharon, $3,000; Greenville, $2,500; Conneautville, $1,800.

Inducements for Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on flour and one per cent on all other goods if paid in ten days from date of bills. T. C. Jenkins, Checkered Front.

THE HOUSE THAT HANDLES THE GREAT
White River Flour
CHEAPEST
Flour AND Grocery House
IN PITTSBURGH.

☞ BEWARE ☜

of Dealers that REPRESENT they have the Great White River Flour under other Brands. Dealers do this to make sales of Cheaper Flours, and Traveling Agents do it for the Commissions they get for Orders they send in to other Houses, which amounts to about a fair profit for handling Flour.

☞ No other House has the WHITE RIVER FLOUR under any Brand or in any form. Those that represent they have, are deceiving the people that want this Celebrated Brand.

CLEVELAND LIME,

At the Lowest Rates to Dealers.

Send for Price List with Prices in Full.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

IRISH SOAP.

☞ Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN—IN A RETAIL Dry Goods Store (on Market street) a Young Man 15 or 17 years of age, having some knowledge of the business. Address, with city reference, P. O. Box 2210, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—MODELS — INVENTORS and others wanting Patent Office Models or Experimental Models of Iron, Wood or Brass to call at 65 Fifth avenue Pattern and Model Works of J. F. MILLER & CO., 65 Water street and 80 First avenue.

WANTED—SITUATION—BY A MIDDLE-AGED active Man, well acquainted in the cities and surrounding country. Has large experience and is familiar with the Hardware, Iron, Glass and Queensware Trades. Can furnish most undoubted city reference or guarantee. Not afraid of hard work or long hours. Have no objection to travel. Compensation moderate. Address "Industry," Lock Box 242 Pittsburgh. FWW

WANTED — MORTGAGES — FOR large and small amounts. I am prepared to furnish a large amount of money to be placed on good City or Allegheny County Property. Said Mortgages must run from two to three years. For further particulars call on or apply to E. C. KEYS, Real Estate Broker, office No. 96 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RISING SUN FLOUR!

TAKES THE LEAD.

It is made by the new French process, draws trade for grocers and makes more bread than any Flour on this market.

F. W. JENKINS & BRO.,

Sole Agents for Pennsylvania, Maryland and Ohio.

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—TO EMPLOY—LIVE MEN to travel and appoint County Agents for DR. KARSNER'S CATARRH TREATMENT. Warranted to cure Catarrh or pay $1,000. 10½ Sixth street. C. TILTON.

BUSINESS CHANCES

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1875.

THE Texas Republican State Convention assembled yesterday, and will continue in session to-day.

CONTRIBUTIONS of flowers are needed for Decoration Day by the various local posts of the Grand Army of the Republic. There is a fear that the supply will prove insufficient, else.

THE foreign importations at New York last week amounted to $5,844,895, against $11,876,203 for the corresponding week last year. The total importations since the first of January foot up $143,579,945, against $170,126,285 for the relating period of 1874.

THE annual Convention of the International Young Men's Christian Association will assemble at Richmond, Va., to-day, continuing throughout the week. It is to be hoped its deliberations may result in the furtherance of general peace and good will.

THE Chicago *Tribune* states that the iron manufacturers of that city are gradually but surely reviving, and afford very hopeful evidence of returning prosperity. This is encouraging news, for the reason that when our iron industries are prosperous, all others are generally healthy and active.

A NUMBER of the Ohio Republican county conventions, held last week, instructed their delegates to the approaching State Convention squarely against third-termism, as also against any interference with the common school system, or any division of the school fund among religious or other sects.

A CONFEDERATE monument is to be dedicated at the State capital of Kentucky to-day. Invitations have been extended to all the Confederate officers and soldiers of all the Kentucky commands, and a general reunion, the first since the war, will take place. We shall note the spirit of the speech-making with a good deal of interest.

GOOD progress has been made in converting our six per cent. into five per cent. bonds. Of the five hundred millions authorized to be thus converted, only eighty-seven millions remain to be placed, and it is supposed that the ROTHSCHILDS syndicate will take this remainder during the present year. This success is a gratifying evidence of our creditable monetary status at home and abroad.

THE New York *Times* publishes reports from a number of Eastern and Southern points, showing that, in spite of the backwardness of the season, the prospect for a large yield of fruit is very favorable. The Delaware orchards, although about two weeks behind time, are said to present a more encouraging appearance than they have for many years past. The statements from New Jersey are also cheerful, and the tidings from Maryland, Virginia and Tennessee are of a like promising character. In Western localities, too, the damage wrought by the frost does not appear to have been nearly so serious as was at first feared.

DURING the late session of the General Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church, in Chicago, but one clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church was found to extend the hand of fellowship to the organization, and to sanction its proceedings by his presence. The Methodist Episcopal Church, the Reformed Dutch Church, and the Presbyterians and Baptists, on the other hand, hastened to extend invitations for the entertainment of various delegates, and bade several of them a cordial welcome to their pulpits. People now-a-days are quick to discern the exhibition of a true spirit of Christian charity in religious bodies, and to honor the men who forget their creed in their courtesies.

THE Pennsylvania Republican State Convention meets at Lancaster to-day. Governor HARTRANFT will undoubtedly be renominated by acclamation. The only other office to be filled is that of State Treasurer, for which several names have been mentioned. Much interest is felt in other States regarding the platform. The New York *Times* says: "As the first of the great States to make a formal declaration of political faith during the year preceding the Presidential struggle, the utterances of Pennsylvania are looked for with some anxiety, and will have no little effect upon the future politics of the nation." All the indications point to substantial harmony, alike as to the candidates and the declaration of principles.

THE British Government is urged to take possession of that vast and almost unexplored tropical island, New Guinea. The request comes from the Colony of Victoria, and the English papers are now busily investigating New Guinea, to see if it is really worth gobbling. It is not improbable that our Government may presently establish a protectorate over the Samoan group. The United States vessel "Tuscarora" arrived there early in April, having on board Col. STEINBERGER, who appears to be intrusted with a mission pending in that direction. A court of inquiry has also been convened there by desire of the State Department at Washington, to investigate all claims made by American citizens against the Samoans, some of which have been standing for years. They are mostly land claims.

WE HAVE once or twice alluded to the fact that the "Brown Iron and Steel Company," of Youngstown, Ohio, one of the heaviest corporations of the West, were building docks and laying the foundations for a large rolling at South Chicago, in order to be more convenient to the ores of Lake Superior. Mr. JOSEPH H. BROWN, the President, is one of the most experienced coal miners in Ohio, and it now turns out that this new mammoth enterprise is the result of a recent discovery of extensive and valuable beds of a superior quality of soft coal, remarkably free from sulphur, in the immediate vicinity. The coal was discovered on leased land, the lease of which was within a year or two of expiration, and the most strenuous efforts were made to keep the matter quiet until the property could be secured by re-lease or purchase. These, it seems, were successful. All the indications are said to point to the existence of equally valuable deposits in the neighborhood. This discovery is likely to prove of great advantage to Chicago, and to the various manufacturing interests centering in that region. The Illinois State Geologist, in his last report, utterly discredited the possibility of the existence of a bituminous coal stratum in the northern portion of that State.

THE loveliest day of all the year is that on which the families blossom. We believe that Brooklyn is the only large city in the country which has a "Childrens' Day," when all the Sunday schools unite in the common celebration of their anniversary. This occurs to-day, and it is estimated that not less than fifty thousand children will participate in the delightful festival, forming a spectacle whose touching suggestiveness cannot fail to inspire the heart of every lover of his kind, and cause him to wish that the observance of "Childrens' Day" was general throughout the country. And why should it not be? Our holidays are far too few and wide between, and the scant recreations which we grudgingly permit ourselves to enjoy have very little reference to the pleasure and happiness of the young. In this quick and bustling age, and especially in the large centers of population and commerce, the best days of childhood pass all too quickly. Their fresh young instincts soon take the taint of worldliness, and all the fragrant spontaneities of their lives harden into the fixed and prosaic forms and modes of laborious existence. "Heaven lies about us in our infancy," says a great poet with whose simplicities and serenities most of us have far too limited an acquaintance; and before the auroral beauties and sweetnesses of childhood die away into the dull and common atmosphere, it is very wise to those to whom its dreams and consecrations are given, to give the children as much as they can to remember with pleasure in the busy and burdened afternoon of their own years. Is it not?

THE *Post* reproduces from the Alabama *Sural Journal* (Republican) a statement that BEN. HILL, recently elected to Congress from Georgia, was not only opposed to secession but voted against the ordinance adopted by the secession convention of Georgia, and adds: "We take pleasure in commending these voluntary utterances to the consideration of our Radical contemporaries, especially the *Commercial*." We duly appreciate the *Post's* solicitude for our enlightenment. But now for the real facts. BEN HILL opposed secession in 1860-61, because he held it to be "a mistake," and on the ground that the proper course for the South to pursue was to regain possession of the National Government by peaceable means, so as to continue to conduct it in the interest of slavery. He did not consider secession to be wrong in principle, or violative of the Constitution, he simply regarded it as impolitic. He held secessionists as patriots, and Union men as rebels. No later than last January he made a speech which was largely devoted to sustaining this position. He quoted from the Constitution to show that the oath required of national officials was not to support the Government nor the Union, but merely the Constitution; and he endeavored to prove that that oath imposed no obligation to maintain the Government or the Union. He declared the latter to be a mere voluntary association of independent States, and maintained that no authority resided anywhere in the General Government to restrain any member of the association from breaking the compact. Hence his conclusion that the men who fought for States' rights were patriots, and those who fought for the nation, rebels. We give his own words. He said:

"Now, answer me the question, who, in American politics is a rebel? I answer, he and he only, who is faithless to the Constitution! Who, in American politics, is a patriot? I answer, he and he only, who is faithful to the Constitution! Secession was a mistake,a terrible mistake; but secession was no crime. It violated no oaths; it trampled upon no individual rights; it throttled no State; it sought to shed no blood; it burned no cities, it invaded no homes! Radicalism is no mistake—it is deliberate, intentional, wicked, ever increasing crime."

This is the principle which triumphed in his election to Congress—the principle that Union men were rebels, and that those who fought against them were patriots. On the day of his election to Congress he made a speech at Lawrenceville, Georgia, in the course of which he said: "I believe there is a simple proposition that will bring peace to the country. The South has abandoned secession, let the North abandon reconstruction"—in other words, let the various Constitutional amendments be repealed, make the corner-stone of the Government to rest on human bondage, and the South will be pacified. This is HILL'S precious panacea—and the *Post*, apparently, has an abiding faith in its healing properties and virtues.

THE New York *Times* gives the particulars of a case recently decided in the English Courts, which very clearly defines the rights of "strikers" and the limits where the functions of trades unions cease. Heretofore no legal decision upon the precise point at issue has been reached, and thus the judgment becomes of great importance as a precedent for the guidance of workingmen. The facts of the case are, briefly, that the employees of a certain manufacturing company in London having struck, the firm obtained other hands, whereupon the strikers, through their association, had recourse to pickets, placing a number of men outside in the streets to watch the shops, waylay the workmen as they went to and from their work, and try to persuade them to leave. They continued the system for three months with great perseverance but poor success, and at last, the matter having become a great annoyance, the company caused the arrest of five of the leaders, charging them with conspiracy to molest workmen, with intent to induce them to leave their employment, and to coerce employers to cease to employ the workmen in question. The trial lasted two days, and the prisoners were ably defended. It was shown that no violence was offered; only once was there any semblance of threatening language employed, and that was so slight, if not questionable, that the prosecution laid no stress upon it. The course of the defendants had been limited strictly to waiting for the workmen, and endeavoring to persuade them to follow their example, and strike. The judge before whom the case was tried, however, pointed out that in cases of conspiracy the offense lay in the agreement to do a certain thing, and not in the doing of it; while any molestation or obstruction offered to a person with a view to coerce him—if a working man, to quit his employment, or if a master, to alter his mode of carrying on his own business—was an offense at law. Picketing might not be unlawful under certain circumstances, but it certainly was when carried on in such a manner and to such a degree that it might be expected to influence other persons to the extent of annoyance, or loss. The jury found all the defendants guilty. Speaking of the result of the trial, the *Times* says—and its observations apply equally to the United States as to England:

"The trial will probably prove highly beneficial to all persons immediately affected by the customary policy of trades unions, and indirectly, of course, to the public generally. But it should be more particularly useful to the working classes themselves, as drawing an exact line at the place where their combinations must cease to influence the market. In short, it is an authoritative assertion of the doctrine we have often upheld, that workingmen may do as they please with their own labor, to benefit or not at any given price, but they have no right whatever to interfere in any way with the price at which other people may choose to dispose of theirs, so as to drive them into altering their own individual terms. If the several unions would only recognize this principle, they would confer a benefit on their own members, and at the same time have some claim upon the sympathy of society at large; but so long as they continue to insist upon rights which do not belong to them, they may expect to find themselves, often or than hitherto, in collision with the machinery of the law."

PERSONAL.

The power of imagination. Alexander Van Brower, of Schenectady, New York, cut his finger and it began to heal. A friend told him it would mortify, and, despite every assurance to the contrary made by the doctors, the young man died of fright.

Another triumph for the Holy Church. Another title bagged. It is that of the Hon. and Rev. Lord Francis Godolphin Osborne, M. A., Rector of Great Elm, near Frome, Eng., son of the late Duke of Leeds, and nephew of the Hon. and Rev. Lord Sidney Godolphin Osborne.

From some entertaining letters, never yet in print, which passed between members of the Washington family and some of their relations, during the first half of the last century, it seems that General George Washington was once on the very point of being appointed as a common sailor. He was only saved by the entreaties of an uncle in England, who recommended that the youngster should be made a tinker rather than a Jack tar.

General Roger A. Pryor will appear no more in the great Beecher case. His health is far from good, the bad air of the court room having produced serious effects on his constitution. General Pryor's physicians have recommended a sea voyage, and he will soon go to Virginia via the Atlantic. General Pryor expresses his surprise that the newspaper men do not succumb to the physical horrors of the case, and he has grave apprehensions concerning Mr. Beecher's ability to hold out to the end.

With respect to Mrs. Lincoln's sorrowful affliction, Colonel John Hay, formerly one of the great martyr-President's private Secretaries, well says: "At least it is possible to testify to the only surviving child of Mr. Lincoln the sympathy every one must feel for his mother and himself. He deserves the respect and consideration of everyone. He has borne himself always with irreproachable dignity and decorum. He has asked nothing from the country which was so deeply indebted to his father. He has gained an enviable position in his profession and in society by his own merit and industry. He is not a man to complain of misfortune, however sorely tried. But he ought not to be left to meet this last affliction without the assurance of the respect and good will which his character, no less than his name, deserves."

There are many ways of bringing a hesitating lover to terms. Entreaty, a flirtation which may arouse his jealousy and at the same time revive his cooling ardor, or, in extreme cases, a breach of promise suit, are useful in their way. We can not recommend, even when all these have failed, the plan of Miss Hannah Petilliot, of Columbia, Ind. Her swain, Henry Palmer, had been engaged to her for ten years, but declined to name the day for the nuptials. She bore this as long as she could, and finally went to his place of business armed with a revolver and accompanied by her brother. She then demanded a fulfillment of his vows. He remained obstinate. She thereupon fired at him, the ball penetrating his side and inflicting a painful but not dangerous wound. Palmer was greatly scared and grew penitent, and to quiet his remorse told her he was ready for marriage. A justice of the peace was sent for and the ceremony performed. She is now nursing the invalid, and there are possibilities that the union will be happy.

THE grasshopper plague, bad as it is in this country, is but a baby imitation of what it is in South Africa. There the insect, gigantic in size, and swarming together in inconceivable millions, spread over thousands of square miles in a cloud of dense darkness, and when these millions alight upon the ground cover it waist deep to a human being.

THE BURNING FORESTS.

THE DESTRUCTION OF OSCEOLA.

Scenes and Incidents—List of Losses, &c., &c.

The following circumstantial account of the burning of Osceola is taken from the Philipsburg *Journal:*

The most terrible and sweeping conflagration that ever visited any town, not equalled perhaps by the dreadful destruction of Peshtigo, still fresh in the minds of our readers, swept away the whole of our neighboring town of Osceola, four miles distant, on Thursday. For several days fires had been slowly burning in the woods, as is usual at this season of the year, and on Thursday a breeze sprang up from the west, which gradually grew to be a perfect gale, and before which the little, slow-burning fires rapidly spread until in all directions dense volumes of smoke rolling up to mingle with the clouds, told of the work of destruction begun. By noon the mills in the neighborhood of this place and those above Osceola were all in extreme danger, and many of our citizens and those of Osceola had gone to the assistance of the mill owners. At half past twelve it became apparent to those who were fighting the fire about the mills above Osceola that, at the terrible rapidity with which the forest fire was sweeping toward the town, it would be placed in the greatest danger, and many hastened home and to such as had fared for the worst. But it seemed as though the flames, bent on the destruction of the town, had suddenly sprung to work, and driven by the fierce wind they leaped from tree-top to tree-top, and literally rushed with the swiftness of the wind, crackling and roaring with a sound indescribably horrible. Those only who have seen a large forest fire driven by a gale, can form the slightest idea of the awful fierceness of the flames, not equaled by any burning city where walls necessarily interpose some slight obstacle to the driving flames. Here there is nothing to check their fury, every tree becomes a mighty torch from which the flames leap upward and onward, swelling with every moment, springing a hundred feet in the air and bounding forward like the spring of some awful monster, quickening into flames everything it touches, with a roar so absolutely terrifying as to be beyond comparison. Such was the wall of flame that swept upon Osceola from the west. The inhabitants attempted at first to stop the onward-driving storm of fire, but it was as useless as beating the air. The trees and stumps in the cleared fields that for a little distance separated the buildings from the woods, were alive with flame the moment the cloud of fire reached them, it seemed as if

THE EARTH ITSELF WAS ON FIRE,

and no human power could avail. The Presbyterian church was the first building to take fire, and in less than half an hour the center of the town was ablaze, and the people were fleeing for their lives. The descent of the flames upon the town was so sudden, so unexpected, that the wildest confusion prevailed. Men, women and children rushed hither and thither, with some household article or a small pack of clothing hastily gathered in a sheet; men frantically yelled, women screamed and wept, and all thought only of safety for themselves and families. The smoke was so dense that it was impossible to see across the street, the heat was unbearable, adding to the fearfulness of the situation, which was awful in the extreme. The people had no time to save their valuables, but were

OBLIGED TO FLY

with whatever could be most readily seized, sometimes a picture, perhaps a few articles of clothing, a chair, a mirror, or some practically useless article, and many left with nothing but the apparel on their persons. The sick and disabled were carried to the railroad, whither all hastened, as

THE ONLY MEANS OF ESCAPE

from the town, the woods which surrounded it on every side being on fire, and the roads impassible. Here they crowded into box cars, about forty of which were standing on a siding, and were brought to this place. Three trains thus loaded brought the distracted and homeless citizens to our town, whose hearts were affected to tears at the spectacle. Here were a thousand people, who yesterday had comfortable homes, this afternoon huddled into box cars, blackened with smoke, scorched with heat, their eyes swollen and bloodshot, with all their remaining earthly possessions in a bundle that a child might carry. Here were women looking for their children or their husbands or some friend not to be found in the train, and fearful that he or she be heard of anywhere. Here were men yesterday the owners of fine residences, costly furnished, to-day with all their effects in a bundle, or even less perhaps; the women in tears, the men calm, but with that look of despair that marks the most intense mental agony. Most of the sufferers were immediately taken to the houses of business or acquaintances and taken to their homes, and our citizens with one accord opened their houses for the reception of the unfortunate. Those who had no acquaintances were provided for by kind men and women who found some one to take them, and before night all who had fled from their burning houses were provided with comfortable accommodations. The

INCREDIBLE RAPIDITY

with which dwellings, business blocks, hotels and structures of whatever kind were consumed left little opportunity for pillage. It seemed as though with one breath the demon of the flames levelled the town. The air was full of flying cinders and sparks, and seemed to be a perfect atmosphere of flame. Everything combustible seemed to break into flames simultaneously. The smoke and heat were suffocating and the only wonder is that more were not

LOST AMID THE FLAMES.

It is not positively known that any but one unknown woman was burned to death, although several people are still missing, and their fate is doubtful.

Our reporter visited the scene of devastation on Thursday evening, while the ruins of feet of lumber in the yard of the Moshannon Land and Lumber Company were still burning, and himself counted but about seventy houses remaining. All the dwellings above the Catholic church and to the south of the Methodist church, with both those buildings, remain unharmed.

EVERYTHING ELSE IS BURNED.

That tells it all. There is not a mill of any description, not a business house, not a hotel, not even a stable or pile of lumber left, or any other portion of the town. The loss it is impossible to fix at this writing, but the estimate, for Osceola alone, of

NEARLY TWO MILLION DOLLARS,

will perhaps not be too much. The principal losers so far as we are able to lay them before our readers to-day are the Moshannon Land and Lumber Company, mill, 11,000,000 feet of lumber in yard, store, etc., $300,000; White & Son, tanners, $40,000; Liveright, Lingle & Co., store, $30,000; Walker & Brothers, planing mill, $30,000; T. C. Heims, store and dwelling, $20,000; Emmet Sayers, store, $18,000; Geo. M. Briskin, editor *Reveille*, residence, $15,000; Dr. D. R. Good, store and residence, $14,000; Hartman & Fries, hardware, $13,000; Boalich, Exchange Hotel, $16,000; Milo Hoyt, Osceola House, $12,000; C. J. Henderson, Ellsworth House, $14,000; Jas. Lipton, Lipton House, $10,000; Pennsylvania Railroad Company, buildings and bridges, $10,000; Jas. P. Hale, $10,000; Dr. R. Blandy $10,000; L. G. Lingle, residence, $11,000, store, $8,000; estate of J. A. Blattenberger, $7,000; Brisbin Bros., Osceola *Republic*, $3,000; Michael Sandy, $3,000; Pabst Hall and dwellings, $7,000; Mrs. A. E. Schofield, bakery, $5,000; Pat Gallaher, $5,000; Fred Rainey, residence, $5,000; Presbyterian church and parsonage, $9,000; J. J. Lingle, residence, $5,000; Catholic parsonage,$5,500. W. A. Crist, residence, $5,000; Masonic lodge, $3,000; G. E. Jones, jeweler, $5,000; Philip Quigley, $3,000; Abram Kephart, residence, $3,000; Wm. Harner, $3,000; Dr. Kline, $4,000; Wm. Dancer, saloon, $2,500; Bullock estate, $2,500; C. Shoff, dwelling, $2,500; Chandler, residence, $2,500; T. B. Isett, $3,000; property bequeathed to the poor by Solomon Hamerschlag, $2,500; Hamilton, $2,500; Dr. Hafer, $2,500; Wm. Quigley, $2,500; Abram Bechtel, $2,500; Chas. Custard, $1,500; Jos. Custard, $1,500; Austin Kerin, $1,500; William Custard, $1,500; Jas. Habershaw, $5,000, and about one hundred small dwellings, ranging worth about $1,500 each, and ten dwellings worth about $1,000.

These are losses only in the town of Osceola proper, and those which there has been a great loss by the burning of mills on the Moshannon Branch and the main line near that place. The fire which destroyed Osceola broke out near Janesville, eleven miles distant, and passed over the intervening distance in half a day, burning the following mills: Taylor's, $35,000; Hart & Bailey, $30,000; J. M. Ellis & Sons', $20,000; Milliken's, $12,000, beside, damage to timber through which the fire ran, impossible to estimate, but exceeding over $100,000. The same fire destroyed eight or ten houses in Houtzdale, four in Houtzville, and four at Crane's school house. Fires were

RAGING IN EVERY DIRECTION

in the woods about us, endangering every mill in the vicinity of Philipsburg and the town of Morrisdale Mines. At Decatur mines the occupants of dwellings removed their goods into the mines for safety. The Coldstream steam

SAW MILLS OF HOOP, HUMES & CO.,

of this place, their muley mill, Squankum mill, houses, lumber, shingles, logs, etc., were burned. They had piled upon their grounds 700,000 feet of sawed lumber, 400,000 shingles, 400,000 feet of hoops and 150,000 feet of boards belonging to Munson & Freeman, all destroyed. Their houses were all burned, with all the furniture of the occupants—who barely escaped with their lives—and, altogether, their loss will amount to $35,000 or $40,000. The Loch Lomond mills, of Jones, Allport & Co., were only saved by the vigorous efforts of their men and those of our citizens who assisted in battling against the element. Hoover, Harris & Co.'s two steam mills were in danger, and at one time it was thought one of them could not be saved. In fact such a widespread and destructive conflagration has never been known in this region, if indeed it was ever known in any.

INCIDENTS.

While our citizens were hastening with anxious looks, to assist in saving the mills, near this place, the alarm sounded by the whistle of a locomotive at the depot, brought all who were left in town to the spot. Then it was first learned that Osceola was in danger. Soon the coal train with passenger car attached, which leaves this place at twelve o'clock, started crowded with men. But the train was unable to reach Osceola on account of the fire in the woods, and put back to this place, with most of the passengers. A few, however, managed to reach the place by walking. The wires soon gave out, there was no telegraphic communication, and the only news received after that time was by the trains which were arriving every few minutes loaded with those escaping from the doomed town, or were brought here for safety. One of the coal trains caught fire at the Osceola depot, before it could be got away, but was drawn back and the fire extinguished. As soon as the conflagration set in the steamer at Tyrone was telegraphed for, and started on a special train, but was unable to reach the town on account of the fire along the line of road. The men, however, did reach the place and attacked the fire after all that part of the town which is now in ashes was consumed, and undoubtedly saved the remainder by checking the flames opposite the M. E. church. Fifteen hundred persons are left homeless by the conflagration, and to them in destitute circumstances. Many previously in comfortable circumstances have lost their all, home, furniture, clothing—everything—are possessed, and such cases as these will demand and we doubt not receive the fullest exercise of liberality on the part of the towns in their vicinity. This (Friday) morning a committee of provision passed this place from Clearfield, contributed by the citizens of that place for those who still remained in and about the town with ample supplies of provisions to satisfy their wants. Many, unable to get away, spent the night in the woods, supperless and breakfastless.

Few who witnessed the scene at the depot of this place, as the trains brought in the hundreds of homeless citizens of what was on that morning a thriving, enterprising village, will ever forget it. The platform was crowded with old and young of both sexes, who had fled from an enemy more ruthless than an invading army. Here was a little girl, with her treasure, a flaxen-haired doll; there a lady who had escaped from the place with her life and her poodle dog; here an old lady anxiously asking, with tears in her eyes, for her son or daughter whom no one had seen; there was a man, smoke-begrimmed and singed, who in the morning owned a large, well furnished hotel—now two bundles of apparel constituted his all. It was a sad sight.

At Taylor's and other mills, the inhabitants were obliged to leave their houses and go out upon the dams to escape the flames, flight being impossible. Sheriff McPherson and another gentleman who were at Houtzdale waded two miles in the Moshannon in order to reach Osceola.

Hundreds visited the smoking ruins this morning and during the day, and none without being struck with the utter desolation of the busy town. The buildings were all wooden, and there is not remaining even the debris which is left when brick or stone buildings are burned, but everything is swept clean. A more total demolition could not have been. In this dreadful calamity the citizens of Osceola have the deepest sympathy of our citizens, and we sincerely hope the disaster which has overtaken them will be but a temporary one, and that their energy and industry will soon rebuild the town to beyond its previous proportions. This is the determination of the business men, and in a few days building will commence on the sites of the largest blocks. Many were insured, but at this writing it is impossible to say who, and to what extent.

ADDITIONAL.

The body of the wife of Mr. John Stonebraker, living near Cloyer Run, about four miles from this place, was found in the woods to-day (Friday), burned to a crisp.

The dwelling of Mr. Twigg, about four miles from town, was burned, and his family escaped only with the clothing upon their persons.

The passenger depot at Osceola station was not burned, although it caught fire and was at one time deserted by the operator and agent. McCauley's shingle mill also escaped.

A joint meeting of the citizens of Osceola, Clearfield and this place will be held here Saturday, to consider what steps the immediate demands of the Osceola disaster may require to be taken.

Jones, Allport & Co's mill was again in danger to-day, but at last accounts, as we go to press, is considered safe. The wind has subsided, and no more large fires are visible, although the smoke still burdens the air.

Eleven of the insurance companies represented by L. A. Shearer & Co., of this place, lose a total amount of $80,000.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Ringworm: the worm of the still.

The question of international copyright is being booked for agitation.

The number of emigrants arriving at New York last week was 3,896.

Nearly every city of importance in the country has a water works war on hand.

The weather is now very favorable to the crops. Vegetation is making rapid progress.

Southern papers state that the general crop prospects in that section were never better.

"Tree-planting bees" are recommended as substitutes for spelling matches. Not a bad notion.

The wheat crop in Southern Illinois and Indiana is reported to look well, and to yield a full average.

The New York *World* never heard of Bill Allen. It denies that any person ever lived a hundred years.

As elicited the amount of illicit spirits checked against St. Louis from January 1 to May 10 is 168,000 gallons.

What will he do with it? Henry Ward Beecher has rented a room in the new Tribune building at $800 per annum.

They talk about assembling the New York Chamber of Commerce and all the exchanges of the city in one building.

Chicago has a pedestrian lunatic who has just walked his 500 miles in six days and in 60 hours. Unfortunately it didn't kill him.

There are 1,460 superannuates and 679 supernumeraries among the traveling preachers in the Methodist Episcopal Church in this country.

There is an endless amount of pulling and hauling over the negotiations with the Sioux Indians for the re-cession of the Black Hills region.

The city is beginning to cultivate intimate relations with unpleasant smells. These kind of scent-ennial suggestions are not agreeable.

Unless something very extraordinary intervenes, Atlanta, Georgia, will lay the corner stone of her first cotton factory inside of thirty days.

It seems that some more rectifying houses in Cincinnati have been doing crooked things, for which they are likely to be plunged into hot water.

Mr. Goforth, in consequence of an official request that went forth, has gone forth from the Second Assistant Attorney Generalship. And so forth.

The daughter of Chief Justice Waite is about to marry Surgeon Ruth, of the United States Navy. He ruthlessly insisted that he could not wait any longer.

Reduction of expenses in the Pension Bureau is promised. A shrinkage in the number of pensioners and in the cost of their payment is also expected.

Even the New York *Herald* feels compelled to severely rebuke the recent action of the Papal cabinet in demanding the restoration of Catholic Unity in Spain.

A correspondent of the Washington *Star* declares that macadamized streets cost "over *a hundred per cent. less* than either wood or concrete." That's less than nothing.

Senator Jones, who went to New York the other day, to "bull Bonanza," lost upward of seven hundred thousand dollars. Bully Jay Gould gobbled him up like a lamb.

And now a learned European *savan* comes forward and upsets all our pet theories by declaring that the right time to go to bed is just after eating the principal meal of the day.

The building season is well under way, but architects generally do not seem to think that the prospects for the erection of any very great number of fine buildings this year is flattering.

The English book dealers are sending to this country an immense number of works on Shakesperean literature. The great poet has been of late years studied more closely in America than in England.

The Treasury Department has just issued regulations, the effect of which is intended to make an entire firm responsible for any Custom House bond given by an individual member thereof.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel's* plan to prevent whisky frauds is to introduce a chemical preparation in all tax paid spirits, thus branding the whisky itself instead of the vessel which contains it. Water suggestion!

It is stated that Plymouth church, or at least some of the Beecher party, pay the New York *Tribune* five dollars a column for the report of the trial, and that that paper has already received eight thousand dollars "on account."

A Troy chemist has jumped to the conclusion that he has discovered a remedy for the grasshopper plague. He proposes to catch large numbers of them, inoculate them with vegetable poison, and then let them go and infest the whole race of 'hoppers.

INDUSTRIAL AND BUSINESS NOTES.

The Niles, O., rolling mill is to be sold at assignee's sale.

Over one thousand men are now employed in the railroad shops at West Albany, N. Y.

The shipments of lumber from Osceola, Pa., last year, amounted to fifty millions of feet.

Although the furnace at Winfield, Union county, Pa., is not in operation, the proprietors keep all their men engaged in other work.

A meeting is to be held in Bellefontaine, O., soon, to take steps for organizing a company to start a woolen factory in that place.

Bigler, Young & Co., of Clearfield, Pa., are building an extensive addition to their machine shops for the purpose of manufacturing boilers.

The Newark, O., rolling mill is being fitted up to make bar iron as well as rail, and will commence running again the first of next month.

The Clearfield, Pa., Fire Clay Company commenced the manufacture of drain pipe last week. It is said to be an article of superior quality and finish.

The mills at Lock Haven, Pa., are all in operation, but will not continue so long unless there is a flood soon, as the supply of logs is small and the boom nearly empty.

For the week ending May 15th the shipments of lumber from Lock Haven, Pa., reached 520,000 feet. Total for the year, 6,210,000 feet, an increase of 1,081,029 over the same period in 1874.

The amount of coal shipped from Northumberland county, Pa., during April was 86,825 tons, and for the season 305,326 tons, against 105,936 tons for the month and 284,146 tons for the season last year. Loss for the month 19,111 tons, but gain for the season, 21,180 tons as compared with those of 1874.

The Pennsylvania building association system was unanimously recommended to be adopted in the Massachusetts Legislature by the Joint Legislative Special Committee on Labor, but was defeated by speeches against it alleging that under it a poor man might be stripped of his home by the foreclosure of the mortgage, and so all his investment be lost.

From Slatington, Pa., last week there were shipped 490 squares of roofing slate, 60 cases of school, 82 cases of mantels and two car loads of paving slates; from Walnutport 483 squares of roofing; from Treichler's 165 squares of roofing and 150 cases of school; from Franklin Station 720 squares of roofing. This exhibit is not as large as that of the week previous, but compares favorably in amount with shipments for weeks preceding the first of May.

The industry of Pennsylvania is not dead yet. The Pennsylvania Steel Company near Harrisburg are at work on an order for five thousand tons of steel rails for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company of California. The Bethlehem works are filling an order for the same road. These rails are to be shipped to San Francisco and will be used in filling the gap of one hundred miles which now exists between the Los Angeles division of the Southern Pacific and the Tulara Valley division.

THE latest invention in the life-boat line is a boat with a broad line of cork at the load-line, so constructed that it sails equally well either side up. It will not upset easily; but, if it *does* upset, the bottom and keel fall right down through the center, and there it is, just as it was before, a perfect boat, only what was the bottom has become the top. With this invention, and an army of infantry rigged after the Paul Boyton fashion, the United States might become a great naval power without any ships!

The Missouri State entomologist is confident that by 1877 we shall have seen the last of the grasshoppers. This is encouraging for those who intend going West after that time.

A Brain Destroying Malady.

That insomnia, or inability to sleep, has become very prevalent of late years, is sufficiently evidenced by the fact that numberless remedies have been introduced within the last decade specially intended for its cure, and that so far from any strong anodyne remedy having subsided, and no more large fires are visible, although the smoke still burdens the air.

Eleven of the insurance companies represented by L. A. Shearer & Co., of this place, lose a total amount of $80,000.

DRY GOODS.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26.

ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS

IN NEW

SUMMER DRESS GOODS,

NOW OPEN.

At 12½c, Plain Striped Herganias.
At 18¾c, Plain and Striped Grenadines.
At 25c, Plain and Striped Grenadines.
At 17½c, Black Silk and Wool Grenadines, usual price 60c.
At 45 and 50c, Black Silk and Wool Grenadines; extra good bargains; well worth 75c.
At 60, 65c and 75c, equal good bargains in Best Grenadines.
New Plaid and Striped Grenadines at very low prices.
At 8½c, Black Hernani two yards wide.
At 10c, Striped Linen Hernani Suitings.
At 12½c, Yard-wide Plain Suitings.
At 25c, Yard-wide Fine Dress Linens, worth 40c.
At 25c, New Gray and Grass Dress Linens.
At 10c, Wash Poplins, Plain, Gray and Brown.
At 12½c, Good Quality Plain Wash Poplins.
At 12½c, New Choice Colored Alpacas.
At 25c, Diagonal Mohairs, desirable colors.
At 25c, Gray Pongees, very choice goods.
At 25c, New Invisible Plaids, worth 37½c.
At 31c and 37½c, New Invisible Plaids, usual price 50c.
At 50c, Silk and Wool Pongees, remarkable bargain.

BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS.

At 25c, Black Alpacas, full double width.
At 37½c, Fine Black Alpacas, usually sold at 50c.
At 50c, decided bargains in Black Mohair Alpacas.
At 62½c and 75c, special bargains in Black Mohair Alpacas.
At 81 00, Good Black Dress Silks.
At 81 25, extra bargains in Black Dress Silks.
At 81 50, our Unsurpassed Black Dress Silks.
At 81 75, 81 87½, and 82 00, Black Dress Silks, worth one-third more.
At 82 25 to 83 50, Real Black Silks, much under value.
Plain and Striped Dress Silks at very low prices.
Mourning Dress Goods of every description.
Fine Dress Goods of all kinds.
Latest Summer Styles in
LADIES' READY-MADE SUITS.
Linen, Lawn, Serge, Alpaca, Poplin and Pongee, Most Fashionable Styles in Cashmere Sacques and Jackets; Lace Jackets, Sacques and Shawls; Silk Sacques and Manties; Shawls of every description; Polonaises, &c.; Dusters, Wrappers, &c.; Misses and Children's Suits, Dresses, &c.

Our Customers will please accept our prepared to meet all their demands for found in the Dry Goods market, in chasers can rest assured of getting the

WILLIAM SEMPLE

Nos. 165 167 and 169 Federal Street,

CARPETS.

CARPETS!

APRIL 1, 1875.

McFarland, Collins AND Co

NEW SPRING PATTERNS,

Bought at the Lowest Point reached for many years, and For Sale at Prices to Suit these Times.

New No. 101 Fifth Ave.,

Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice, Second Floor.

CARPETS!

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.

Have Opened their New and Complete Assortment of WILTONS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, RUGS, &c., directly from Europe, which they offer as low as they can be purchased in New York.

Their New Stock of THREE-PLIES, TWO-PLIES, WOOLEN INGRAINS, RAG and HEMP CARPETS, and DRUGGETS, OIL CLOTHS, Native Lowgrand, Mattings, Mats, &c., is not surpassed in variety of Quality and Pattern, or in Lowness of Price.

Their Corps of Upholsterers do the work efficiently and with dispatch.

23 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS!

The Best Styles,
Choicest Colors,
Latest Novelties,
Lowest Prices!

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

NEW NO. 29 FIFTH AVE.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Oil Cloth, Window Shades, &c.

GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.

Also Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.

Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE, LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.

PAINTING, GRAINING and GLAZING.

Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LAKE VIEW

Summer Resort.

This place is situated on the banks of Lake Erie, about 15 miles from the Lake Shore Depot, at NORTHEAST, PA. It offers more than ordinary inducements to the pleasure-seeking public. During the Lake, it presents an unobstructed view of its shores and fishing commences for many miles. A pier has been built during the winter for the accommodation of Steam and Sailing Yachts, and the House enlarged to four times its former capacity. A fine beach for bathing, and pure water to drink, spring, a Lawn and Grove attached. Upon the Property are several Mineral Springs, "the waters of which have been analyzed by Prof. S. Dana Hayes, of Boston, and found to contain alum and iron in solution, sulphate of potash, sulphate of soda, chloride of sodium, sulphate of lime, sulphate of magnesia, sulphate of aluminum, and sulphate of protoxide of iron. He recommends the water as especially useful in cases of skin, liver, kidney and bladder diseases, acting as a tonic and alterative medicinal agent. The table will be supplied with butter, milk and cream from our own dairy, vegetables and fruit from the garden—Laundry attached. It is quite important that Rooms for Families should be secured in advance, as many have already been engaged. Those applying will please state the time they will want the Rooms. Guests will receive every attention to make their stay beneficial and agreeable. Day Board, $2 00. Season Boarders $40 per week; Children according to age. Omnibuses running to and from all day trains except Atlantic Express East, 25 cents.

The House will be opened JUNE 15TH, 1875.

H.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 25, 1875.

From the court reports of the London *Times* of the 5th inst., we condense the following account of a case of considerable importance to bankers and their depositors. The facts were these: The plaintiffs were silk merchants of Nottingham and Southwell, and had banking transactions with Messrs. Wylde & Co., bankers, at Southwell. The London agents of Messrs. Wylde & Co. were Messrs. Robarts & Co. On Friday, the 11th of December, 1874, the plaintiffs, in the usual course of business, paid to Messrs. Wylde & Co. the sum of £2,422 8s. for the express purpose of meeting four acceptances of the plaintiffs upon which they were liable, of which the first three were payable on the following day at the bank of Messrs. Robarts & Co. in London, and the last at the same place, on the 28th of December, 1874.

The amount so paid was part in cash and the remainder £1,522, in bills of exchange, maturing at various dates in March and April, 1875, and called in the decision "appropriated bills." The plaintiffs allege that the sum deposited with Wylde & Co. was specifically appropriated by them for the purpose of meeting the first three of their acceptances, and that when they deposited the funds they so instructed Wylde & Co., and directed them to advise their London agents to act accordingly. On December 11th Wylde & Co. remitted to Robarts & Co. the "appropriated bills" and cash to meet the plaintiffs' three acceptances which fell due on the 12th.

In the letter of transmittal, there was direction to make certain payments, among which were the three bills of the plaintiff's receipt of which was acknowledged on the "payments as ordered."

The drafts of the plaintiffs were presented to and refused by Robarts & Co., having written on the back, "awaiting confirmation of advice." The bill in the suit alleged that Messrs. Robarts & Co. knew then that the advice given to them with the acceptances needed no further confirmation, and that they had, in fact, then received information that Messrs. Wylde & Co. might shortly suspend payment, which, in fact, they did on the 14th of December, 1874, and that later on that day, when the acceptances were again presented for payment, Messrs. Robarts & Co. refused to pay them, and returned them with the words "cannot pay" writen on them. Messrs. Wylde & Co. owed Messrs. Robarts & Co. on an overdrawn account about £10,000, and the bill in the suit stated that Messrs. Robarts & Co. in the first instance returned the acceptances unpaid, wishing to appropriate the remittances made by Messrs. Wylde & Co. to meet them toward the satisfaction of the £10,000.

As a result, the plaintiff had to pay their acceptances *aliunde*.

The Messrs. Wylde & Co. being put into bankruptcy, the plaintiffs filed their bill to have Robarts & Co. declared trustees for them of the "appropriated bills" yet unmatured, and the bank bills remitted by Wylde & Co. In reviewing the case, the Vice Chancellor said it was a very important one, but the transactions in question were not complicated. At the time the acceptances of the plaintiffs fell due, Wylde & Co. owed Robarts & Co. a large sum of money, and that it was not the duty of Robarts & Co. to inquire into all the circumstances under which bills came into their customers' hands, and being at liberty to treat them as property of Wylde & Co., they were also at liberty to apply them in or toward the satisfaction of the debt owing to them.

In summing up, the Vice Chancellor, Sir R. Malins, says:

"But it had been said that because the bills were indorsed with the plaintiffs' names they could only be applied in the payment of acceptances by Messrs. Robarts & Co. But there were other things beside the bills and notes remitted by Messrs. Wylde & Co. to Messrs. Robarts & Co., and why were those particular applications in favor of the plaintiffs to be insisted on? There was no doubt a certain degree of mystery about that part of the case which the refusal by Messrs. Robarts & Co. to pay the acceptances, and the evidence showed that there might have been some ground for their supposing Messrs. Wylde & Co. to be, at that time at all events, in considerable arrears with their payments. The Messrs. Robarts & Co. were not distinctly asked to discount the bills, and as between them and the plaintiffs there was no privity, for they had never had any business transactions together. The request of the Messrs. Wylde to the Messrs. Robarts to honor the acceptances must be regarded as a request made in the ordinary course of business, and there was not by it any appropriation of the bills so as to prevent the lien of the Messrs. Robarts attaching to the property of their customers, the Messrs. Wylde & Co. The Messrs. Robarts were not bound to apply the remittances coming to their hands to any particular purpose, unless particularly instructed by the remitters so to do. There was nothing therefore, to prevent Messrs. Robarts from applying the bills or the proceeds of them to the payment, as they proposed, of the debt due from the Messrs. Wylde & Co. to them. The Vice Chancellor went minutely and carefully through the various authorities which had been referred to in the arguments, and concluded his judgment by saying that, however hard it might be—and hard it undoubtedly was—for the plaintiffs, who had had the fullest confidence, the experience of years, in the Messrs. Wylde & Co.—hard as it was, the plaintiffs must prove in their bankruptcy for the amount due to them. The result was that the bill in this suit must be dismissed, and with costs, if they were pressed for."

It will be seen that the doctrine thus held agrees with that of our courts. A party depositing paper in bank for collection, and wishing to notify all parties that he does not part with his title by so doing must use some form or restricted indorsement, showing that such is his intention, that the paper is "for collection" only, and the title not parted with.

—In order that the banks may know exactly what is required in the protesting of commercial paper, maturing on the 28th, 29th and 30th of the month, we give below the text of the bill making Decoration Day a legal holiday, dated and approved May 25, A. D. 1874:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the thirtieth day of May, commonly called Decoration Day, or when that day falls on the first day of the week, the day preceding it shall be a holiday.

SEC. 2. It shall be lawful to require payment of all notes, checks and bills of exchange due and payable on such holiday, to be made on the secular day next previous thereto; and in default of such payment the same may be protested, and such protest shall be as valid if made on the day on which such note, check or bill became due by its own terms.

—We note the following quotations of local stocks on the Philadelphia Board: Allegheny Valley Railroad 7-30's, 97¼ bid and 97¾ asked; 7's, 80½ bid and 87½ asked; incomes, 30 bid and 33 asked; sales of Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis 7's are reported at 76.

—Citizens' National Bank stock was sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, at his stock sales rooms, 106 Smithfield street, for $69.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

May 25, 1875.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	116	116
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	124½	124⅝	.....	.....	.....	124⅝
5-20's, 1862	117½	117½	.....	.....	.....	117½
5-20's, 1865	118	118	.....	.....	.....	118
5-20's, 1865, new	122⅝	122⅝	.....	.....	.....	122⅝
5-20's, 1867	124⅛	124⅛	.....	.....	.....	124⅛
5-20's, 1867, registered	123⅛	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1868	123⅛	123⅛	.....	.....	.....	123⅛
10-40's	118⅛	118⅛	.....	.....	.....	118⅛
10-40's, coupons	118⅛	118	.....	.....	.....	118
Currency 6's	124⅛	124⅛	.....	.....	.....	124½
New 5 per cents	116⅛	116¼	.....	.....	.....	116¼
Western Union Tel.	77	76⅞	76	.....	.....	76⅞
Quicksilver	15¾	15¾	.....	.....	.....	15¾
Pacific Mail	37⅜	36⅜	37⅛	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
Panama	.....	.....	.....	139	138	.....
Adams Express	102	.....	.....	.....	101	.....
Wells-Fargo Express	88	.....	.....	.....	87	.....
American Express	63¾	.....	.....	.....	61¼	.....
United States Exp's	54	.....	.....	.....	53	.....
New York Central	104½	104⅝	105	104⅞	104⅝	104⅝
Erie	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
Michigan Central	96⅞	96⅞	.....	.....	.....	96⅞
Michigan Southern	65	64¾	64¾	64⅝	64¾	64¾
Illinois Central	102	102	.....	.....	.....	100
Cleve. & Pittsburgh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90½
Chicago & Northw'n	38⅝	38¾	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
Do preferred	.....	.....	53¾	53¾	53¾	.....
Rock Island	102¾	102⅝	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Paul, common	32⅜	32⅜	32⅝	32½	.....	.....
Do preferred	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wabash, common	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	.....	.....
Fort Wayne	98⅜	98⅜	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio & Mississippi	22½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union Pacific	.....	75½	75	74⅝	74½	74½
Harlem	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	135½
Hannibal & St. Jo	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	14½
Atlantic & Pac. Tel	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24¼
St. & Pac. R. R. 1st	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Iron Mountain	20	.....	.....	20	.....	19¾
C., C. & I.	43	44	.....	43	.....	43
South Carolina, Apr	.....	.....	31¼	.....	.....	.....
South Caro'ina, July	.....	.....	31½	.....	.....	.....
Missouri 6's	.....	.....	102	.....	.....	102

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	50½	.....
Reading, sales	34⅝	.....
United Co's of N. Jersey	130	.....
Oil Creek, sales	9¾	.....
Lehigh Valley, sales	62	.....
Allegheny Valley	97	97½
Central Transportation	45	45½
Empire Transportation	53	54
P. C. & St. Louis, m. b.	76	76½

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 116.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Money easy during most of the day at 2@3per cent.; at the close it was offered at 1 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@4½ per cent. One million two hundred thousand additional national bank circulation has been issued this month to date.

STERLING

Dull for long and firm for demand at 483¼ for sixty days and 490 for sight.

GOLD

Opened at 116¾ and closed at 116. Borrowing rates 1@2 per cent. and for carrying 1, 2 and flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $175,-000. Clearings $54,000,000. Province exports for the week $6,000,000, an increase of nearly $2,000,-000 over last week. Customs receipts $252,000.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds firm. Railroad mortgages strong. State bonds quiet. The railway and miscellaneous speculation was generally weak and lower to-day, although at the close there was some recovery from the lowest point. The greatest decline was in Panama which dropped 5 per cent., from 140 to 135, but rallied to 137 at the close. The Erie movement, as usual of late, was the great feature at the market. The stock opened at 19½@19⅝, and afterwards advanced to 20¾, but later in the day became very weak and declined 1½, with closing business at 18¾. This fresh decline was occasioned by reports that impediments stood in the way of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and Delaware and Hudson Canal companies making a loan on the Erie coal lands. These followed rumors of a receiver and a pressure to sell the stock. The next greatest decline was in Pacific Mail and Western Union, the former receding from 37¾ to 36¾, and the latter from 77¼ to 75¾. At the close Pacific Mail recovered to 37⅜ and Western Union to 76¾. The decline in Western Union was stimulated for a time by a failure of the loan. The effect of this was not lasting, as it was believed that the company could fund its maturing bonds. New Jersey Southern sold at 4¾, with more business than of late.

A meeting of Pacific Mail directors is to be held to-morrow to take into consideration the measures to be adopted, in view of the fact that the Panama directors refuse to negotiate for a resumption of the contract with the Pacific Mail Company, which terminates July 8th. An election of directors of the Pacific Mail will also take place to-morrow, the election being in advance of the usual time. Panama dropped off on reports to the effect that no further negotions between the Panama Company and Pacific Mail Steamship Company would be entered into, and that a meeting of Pacific Mail directors would be held to-morrow for the purpose of considering the matter and to take some action in connect on with the report of a new steamship line to be immediately started by the Panama Railroad Company.

Transactions in the Stock Exchange 205,000 shares, of which 45,000 were Pacific Mail, 23,000 Western Union, 5,000 New Jersey Southern, 20,000 Erie, 14,000 Lake Shore, 3,400 Ohio and Mississippi and 3,300 Union Pacific.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
Canton	55	Do preferred	55
W. U. Tel	76¾	Wabash	8⅝
Quicksilver	15¾	Do preferred	30½
Adams Express	100¾	Terre Haute	5
Wells-Fargo Ex	86	Do preferred	30
American Express	63¾	Chicago & Alton	104
U. S. Express	54½	Do preferred	108
Pacific Mail	36⅞	Ohio & Mississippi	22½
New York Central	104½	Clev., Col. & Cin	49½
Erie	19⅝	Burrington & Q	117
Do preferred	36	Lake Shore	65
Harlem	135	C. C. & I. C	43
Do preferred	134	Illinois Central	101
Mich. Central	96¼	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	23⅞
Cleveland & Pitts	90½	Union Pacific stock	74
Northwestern	24⅞	Union Pacific bds	85¾
Do preferred	53½	Union Pacific bds, 10's	103
Rock Island	102⅜	Ohio & Miss. 7's	87½
C. J. Central	110½	Bankers' Bills	487½
St. Paul	34		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	124½	5-20's, 1867	124½
5-20's, 1862	117	5-20's, 1868	123⅝
5-20's, 1864	117½	10-40's	118⅛
5-20's, 1865	119⅝	New 5's	116⅛
5-20's, 1865, new	122⅝	Currency 6's	124½
STATE BONDS.			
Missouri 6's	102	Virginia, old	34
Tennessee, old	50	N. Carolina, old	30½
Tennessee, new	50	N. Carolina, new	12
Virginia, new	34		

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, May 25, 1875.

General trade has been considerably affected by the hot weather, and the volume of transactions in the mercantile circles now shows a very serious falling off from that of two weeks ago. Produce is very quiet except in regard to the fresh fruits and vegetables of the season, in which there is a tolerably fair trade. Grain and flour were moving steadily in a jobbing way, with the latter still doing a good business at unchanged prices, while in grain, values, though nominally unchanged from our last, have a decided downward tendency. Groceries are rather quiet and unchanged. General merchandize moves slowly with prices generally steady.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	2,155	Cheese, bxs	339
Apples, bbls	300	Corn, bush	4,312
Oats, bush	3,083	Butter, pkgs	45
Bacon, tcs	29	Potatoes, bus	3,301
Hay, bales	390		

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Sales of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator:

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market is dull and weak, and while values are quoted at the figures previously reported; buyers hold off alleging that they can do better. The offers of sales, however, are very quiet, and values, though nominally unchanged from our last, have a decided downward tendency. Groceries are rather quiet and unchanged. General merchandize moves slowly with prices generally steady.

Wheat—We quote choice Kentucky and Michigan white winter wheat at $1 40@1 50 per bushel; Ohio and Illinois do $1 40@1 45; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter at $1 35@1 38; Spring wheat is easier. No. 1 Chicago rules at $1 20@1 25 No. 2 do, $1 15@1 18. *Corn*—is coming in freely but commands no advance. We quote shelled at 58c per bushel for yellow; 54@56c for high mixed; 52@54c for low mixed. Ear was sold at 55@60c per bushel. *Oats*—are quiet at former quotations—74@74½c per bush. for white; 72@73c for mixed. Rye is unchanged at at 1 15@1 20. There is nothing doing in barley. Jobbing prices of corn and oats are quite as high as quotations.

Flour—There was a steady and moderately active jobbing trade. We quote the wholesale prices of the different millers as follows: Fancy white wheat flour at $7 50 @ 8 00; No. 1 amber wheat do do, $7 00@7 25; No. 2 do do, $6 50@6 75; No. 3 do do, $6 00@6 25; family brands, $6 50@7 00; Minnesota spring $1 18@1 21. Rye quiet at $5 05 @5 10. Barley and malt quiet and unchanged. Corn heavy and lower; mixed Western 74@76c; yellow 76@80c. Oats lower, closing more heavily. Mixed Western 72@74c; white 74@76c. Hay heavy at 60@76c. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Rio cargoes now selling 7 15-16@8 3-16c; prime 8 5-16c. Molasses declining at 40c. Rice quiet and unchanged. Petroleum quiet; refined 12@12½c; crude 5½c. Rosin heavy at $1 90@2 00. Turpentine heavy at 34½c. Pork lower at $21 37½. Beef dull; Cutmeats dull; dry salted shoulders 5½c; pickled hams 11@12c. Middles lower; long cut 5½c; short do 5¾c; short rib 5¾c. Lard lower; prime steam 14½c. Cheese quiet and unchanged. Whisky dull; held at $1 20; $1 19 bid.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 25.—Cotton dull at at 15½c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 25@1 30. Corn dull; new 56@58c. Oats dull at 39@42c. Rye steady at $1 28@1 25. Barley dull and nominal. Pork dull at $21 50. Lard dull at 14½c. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 5½c; clear rib sides 7½c. Butter firm; choice 27@28c. Cheese—Demand fair and market firm. Pork dull and nominal at $20 50@21 00. Lard dull; prime steam 14½c. Bulkmeats dull at 8½@11¾; clear sides 13½@13¾. Bacon dull and unsettled at 11½@12½@13¼c. Whisky steady with a moderate demand at $1 15.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.—Flour dull; extra $5 00@5 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota family $5 75@6 50; Indiana and Ohio do $6 00@6 50; do fancy $6 75@7 50; high grades $7 75@8 00. Wheat unsettled; No. 2 Western $1 31@1 32. Rye firm. Corn unsettled at 59@59c. Oats slow; white 74 @76c; mixed 73@75c. Whisky quiet at $1 22. Petroleum unchanged. Provisions unchanged. New York and Bradford county extras, 30@ 32c; choice 28@29c; fair to good, 25@27c. Eggs firm; fresh 18@18½c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, May 25.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; Southern red was quoted at $1 30@1 35; white do $1 40@1 45. Corn weak; Western mixed 58c. Oats dull; Southern 44@46c; Western 42@44c. Rye firm at $1 10@1 18. Hay quiet. Provisions dull and weak. Pork nominally $21 50@22 00. Bacon firm and unchanged; shoulders 5½@5¾c; clear rib sides 7½@7¾c; clear 8@8¼c. Lard dull and weaker; prime steam 14½c. Whisky firm at $1 22@1 23.

Boston.

BOSTON, May 25.—Four quite dull and transactions limited; Western superfine $4 50@4 75; common extras $5 25@5 75; Wisconsin and Minnesota extras $5 75@6 50; Indiana, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $6 25@7 00; Illinois do $6 50@7 00; Michigan do $6 75@7 00; Minnesota $7 00@8 25. Corn dull and prices easier; mixed and yellow 58@59c. Oats dull and easier but stock small 76@80c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, May 25.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged; No. 2 red winter, cash and seller June, $1 22; seller July and August, $1 24; No. 1 red, $1 25; No. 2 seller June, $1 22; seller August, $1 24; No. 3 red, nominal fair and market firm; high seller, 1½@76c; low seller 80¾@76c. Oats quiet; No. 2 White bush 64½c; white 66c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 25.—Corn dull and lower at 54@56c. Bran dull at $1 10. Dry salt meats easier at 9@12½c. Lard dull and lower; choice sugar cured 12¾@13½c. Whisky firm at $1 09@1 10 for choice to fancy. Coffee dull; ordinary to fair cargoes 9@9½c. Others unchanged. Gold 11⅝. Sight ⅜ premium. Sterling 9@9¼ discount.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, May 25.—Cotton quiet at 13½@ 14½c. Flour and grain quiet and unchanged. Lard dull at 13½@14c. Bacon steady; shoulders 10@10½c; sides 13¾@14¼c. Bulkmeats firm; shoulders 9c; sides 12½@12¾c. Sugar-cured hams 18½@18c. Whisky—Demand fair and market firm at $1 20.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 25.—Cotton very dull; sales 650 bales. Prices irregular. Good staple kinds firm, other descriptions easy and quotations unchanged. Receipts 1,208 bales. Exports—Continent, 702 bales. Stock 77,245 bales. Unsold last evening 52,600 bales. On shipboard 24,000 bales.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 25.—Cotton dull at 14@15c. Flour, rye and barley unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 32½@1 33. Corn dull at 64@64½c. Oats dull at 64@65c. Whisky nominal at $1 24½. Pork lower at $20 87½@21 00. Bacon and dry salt meats—Only a jobbing and order trade. Lard nominal.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, May 25.—Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 Toledo at 98c. Corn dull and 1c lower; shelled 73@74c; ear 70c. Oats lower; No. 1 State 66c; No. 2 do 64c; white 67c. Petroleum steady; standard white, 110 test, 12½c; 150 to 160 degrees State test 11½c, in car lots; in a small way 13@20c per gallon.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 25.—Cotton dull at 15½@ 15⅝c. Flour and grain quiet and unchanged. Provisions dull. Pork $21 50. Bulkmeats 8¾@9c; 11 80@11 87½@12c. Bacon 9¼@11¼@ 12½c. Sugar cured hams 13½@18c. Lard—Prime steam 15½@15¾c; tierce 15½@16c; keg 16¼c. Whisky $1 15.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, May 25.—Flour quiet and neglected. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 00¾; No. 2, 97c. Oats nominally lower; No. 2, 58@58½c. Corn dull; No. 2, in store, 65c. Rye lower; No. 1, in store, $1 00. Barley dull; No. 2, in store, $1 30; No. 3, nominal at $1 05.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Sold at $1 15; amber, 1 25@1 30; white $1 25@1 30. Corn—Ear 60@63c; shelled 68@70c. Oats—Mixed and white 68@69c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, May 25.—Cotton quiet at 15c. Flour dull. Corn firm at 52c for No. 2 mixed; 48c for white. Lard active; refined 13½@16½c. Bacon dull and unsettled at 9½@9¾@12¼@13¼c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, May 25.—Flour quiet at $7 25@8 35. Wheat dull; extra, $1 40; amber, 1 35@1 36; white 1 37@1 38. Corn—Ear 60@63c; shelled 68@70c. Oats—Mixed and white 68@69c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, May 25.—Cotton quiet at 15c. Flour dull. Corn firm at 52c for No. 2 mixed; 48c for white. Lard active; refined 13½@16½c. Bacon dull and unsettled at 9½@9¾@12¼@13¼c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, May 25.—Flour quiet at $7 25@8 35. Wheat dull; extra, $1 40; amber, 1 35@1 36; white 1 37@1 38. Corn—Ear 60@63c; shelled 68@70c. Oats—Mixed and white 68@69c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, May 25.—Wheat steady; No. 1 Minnesota club $1 18; extra white Michigan $1 38. Corn unchanged.

WOOL.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.—Wool quiet and supply light; prices of new wool lower than the following quotations, which are for old wool. Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, double extra and above, 52@55c; extra, 52@ 55c; medium, 50@57½c; coarse, 45@50c. New York, Indiana and Western, fine, 48@50c; medium, 50@55c; coarse, 45@50c. Combing, washed, 60@62c; do, unwashed, 45@46c; fine, unwashed, 35@37½c; coarse and medium, unwashed, 26@42c; tub-washed, 50@57½c; extra and merino, pulled, 42@50c; No. 1 and superfine, pulled, 42@48c.

DRY GOODS.

New York.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Business continues light with commission houses and importers, and the jobbing trade was quiet to-day on account of the rainy weather. Cotton goods were slow but fairly steady in prices. Prints quiet except job lots in jobbers' hands, which are selling freely. Conestoga prints reduced to 5c. Ginghams in fair demand. Heavy worsted coatings and satinets doing fairly in agents' hands.

COTTON.

New York.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Cotton dull at 16@ 16¼c. Futures closed quiet; sales of 76,000 bales as follows: May, 15⅝@15 29-32c; June, 15⅝@15 29-32c; July, 16 3-32@16 1-16c; August, 16 5-16@16 7-32c; September, 16 1-32@16 1-16c; October, 15 15-16@16 1-32c; November, 15⅝@15 13-32c; cember, 15 15-32@15 7-16c; January, 15 17-32 @15 9-16c; February, 15 9-32@15 5-16c.

IRON MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE.

May 25.—Iron manufactures, bar iron, &c., have been fairly active for the season, and regular prices are ruling on the basis last quoted.

Pig iron is dull, and heavy sales have been made at holders' figures, but round lots of any grade can doubtless be purchased at lower rates.

PIG IRON.—We quote as follows:

Hanging Rock foundry—	
Extra No. 1	$20@21
No. 1 C. C. pig iron	20@20
No. 2 foundry	20@21
No. 3 or mill	20@21
No. 1 Tennessee foundry	21@22
No. 2 foundry	20@20
No. 3 or mill	19@20
No. 1 sciencesil foundry Missouri Red S.	21@20
No. 2 do do do do do	20@20
No. 3 or mill foundry Missouri Red S.	19@20
C. C. Car wheel iron—	
Ohio Hecla	25@25
No. 1 Red river cold-blast	47@48
No. 2 Red river and cottage	46@48
Nos. 3 and 4 Red river and cottage	45@48
Nos. 5 and 6 or white iron	44@48
Scotch—	
C. C. Tennessee car-wheel—	
No. 1 Dover cold-blast	38@40
No. 2 Dover cold-blast	36@38
White and mottled	36@40
Shelby (Ala.) car-wheel, all sizes	40

—*Courier-Journal.*

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK.

Russia	May 26.....Liverpool.
Frisia	May 27.....Havre.
City of Brussels	May 29.....Liverpool.
Britannic	May 29.....Liverpool.
Ville de Paris	May 29.....Havre.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Abbottsford	May 27.....Liverpool

FROM BALTIMORE.

Hibernian	May 26.....Liverpool.

FROM BOSTON.

Parthia	May 29.....

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE, PITTSBURGH, PA., May 25, 1875.

The following is the daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 3 P. M:

STATIONS.	ABOVE L'W WR	CHANGE —OR +	DIRECTION OF WIND.		STATE OF WEATHER
	Ft. In.	Ft. In.			
Cincinnati	10	9 —0	6	W.	Clear.
Parkersburg	6	0 —0	8	E.	Clear.
La Grosse	6	0 —0	2	N. W.	Fair.
Leavenworth	10	4 —0	2	N.	Threat'g
Louisville	6	4 —0	1	N. W.	Fair.
Memphis	18	3 —0	6	Calm.	Cloudy.
Nashville	7	6 —0	1	N.	Clear.
Pittsburgh	4	1 +0	1	N.	Fair.
St. Louis	17	6 —0	1	N.	Clear.
St. Paul	2	1 —0	1	N.	Fair.
Vicksburg	39	1 —0	7	W.	Fair.
Yankton	11	8 —0	1	S. E.	Fair.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., May 25, 1875.

River stationary; 4 feet 5 inches. Weather clear; thermometer 61 at 7 P. M.

Steubenville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., May 25, 1875.

River rising slowly, with 4 feet 3 inches in the channel. Weather clear and warm. Departed—Forest City, Wheeling. Passed down—Salt Valley. Up—Exchange and Mallie Ragon.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., May 25, 1875.

River falling, with 2 feet 6 inches in the channel. Weather cloudy.

Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., May 25, 1875.

River rising, with 5 feet 5 inches in the channel. Departed—Exchange and Mallie Ragon; Pittsburgh; Courier. Parkersburg; Salt Valley, Ironton; Andes, Cincinnati. Weather clear and very warm.

Morgantown.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., May 25, 1875.

River 1 foot 3 inches and stationary. Weather cloudy; thermometer 81.

EVANSVILLE, May 25.—Weather clear till noon; since cloudy with light rain here and heavy storms to east; mercury 76 to 80. River falling 12 feet on the gauge. Down—Arlington, Thompson Dean and Robin. Up—Arkansas No. 5 and Memphis No. 3. Departed—Jas. D. Parker and Dick Johnson. Business heavy.

NASHVILLE, May 25.—River about on a stand; 4 feet 8 inches on the shoals. Weather clear and warm. Arrived—Silverthorn, Evansville; Eddyville, Cairo. Departed — Silverthorn, Evansville; Kendall, Burkesville.

CAIRO, May 25.—Arrived—John Means and Bee, St. Louis. Departed—John Means, Ohio and Bee, St. Louis. River 22 feet 8 inches and stationary. Weather cloudy; mercury 83.

MEMPHIS, May 25.—River fell 6 inches. Weather generally clear and hot; one heavy thunder storm south of here this afternoon. Arrived—Sue Genevieve, Vicksburg; Imperial, Belle of Texas, Little Rock; Minneola, Cincinnati; Atlantic and barges, St. Louis; snagboat Wagner, Vicksburg; Valencee and Thomas Sherlock, New Orleans.

For Additional Dispatches see Fourth Page.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Geneva	M. A. Cox	Brownsville.
Ben. E. Bennett	Donaldson	Brownsville.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Mallie Ragon	Muhleman	Wheeling.

Departed.

Geneva	M. A. Cox	Brownsville.
E. Bennett	Donaldson	Brownsville.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Carrie Brooks	Darlington	Zanesville.
R. W. Skillinger	Russell	Cincinnati.

MONONGAHELA—Four feet three inches and rising.

Boats Advertised for This Day.

Brownsville and Geneva.....S. A. M. and 4 P. M.
Bedford.....Bridgeport.....Gallery, 3 P. M.
St. Louis...Mollie Ekert.....Batchelor 4 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated four feet three inches and rising. The weather during the day was very warm. Trade on the landing was not very active.

THE packet Carrie Brooks, Captain Darling ton, left for Zanesville with a fair trip.

THE steamer Fannie Tatum, Capt Williams, arrived at Cincinnati with seven hundred tons.

THE steamer Charles Morgan made the run from New Orleans to Memphis in three days and ten hours.

THE steamer Andy Baum, from Memphis to Cincinnati, has for Pittsburgh 20 tons scrap iron and 200 bbls oil.

THE favorite steamer Granite State, Captain Kerr, will arrive to-morrow and take her departure for Portsmouth as advertised.

THE shades are the place to go to enjoy a delightful day's travel. The packets leave daily at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. Take a trip and be happy.

THE hay market in Memphis must be a "dreg." The Vint Shinkle took down 500 bales and brought it back again. It would pay to leave it there.

THE packet R. W. Skillinger, Captain Russell, left for Cincinnati with about all the freight she could get on this water, which is getting a little thin.

THE powerful towboat Fearless and barges, Captain Hawkins, arrived at Cairo, Ill., on Saturday, and the Upper Mississippi. She will have quick dispatch.

THE favorite packet Mollie Ebert, Captain Batchelor, is receiving for Cincinnati, Cairo and St. Louis. She will have dispatch. Sailpers will bear this in mind.

CAPTAIN CHARLES S. ROGERS, President of all the Illinois steamboat companies, was married on Wednesday last to Mrs. Emily Hall, who has resided near Hickman, Ky.

CINCINNATI.—Business is moderately active. Rates are low to New Orleans, being 15 cents on heavy ground freight, and 40 cents on silks. There are four boats loading in the Ohio river for New Orleans.

THE popular steamer Mallie Ragon, Captain Muhleman, takes her departure this day at 4 P. M. for Wheeling and intermediate ports. This boat is a huge favorite with passengers and shippers and deservedly so. Her attentive friend H. C. Caldwell, will be found in the office.

THE New Orleans City Council has passed a resolution reducing the wharfage dues on boats lying up for the summer on that side of the river from $2 to $1 per day. They also adopted a resolution to lease the Wharves out to responsible parties. Major Burke opposed it, as it was too open for the lessees to raise the wharfage dues to suit their own convenience.

THE following is from the New Orleans *Bulletin*. The gentleman here referred to lives in this neighborhood and can answer for himself: "If Captain Frank Coles, who was here several months ago with the steamer Hiram Campbell, will communicate his address to this reporter, he may hear of something to his interest. The Campbell, we believe, is up the Ohio river."

THE new iron Government snagboat, the hull of which was built at Cincinnati, will be towed to this city for completion. Mr. A. Hartupee has been successful bidder for the machinery and boilers. The engines are 20-inch cylinders with 5½ feet stroke; four boilers, 40 inches in diameter, 26 feet long. Mr. F. Hoffman, also of this city, was the successful bidder for the cabin and joiner work.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* of Monday says: The canal, it appears, is full of mud—so much so, that it is an obstruction to steamers. There ought to be about 5 feet of water in it, and there is but 6 feet 8 or 10 inches, the balance mud. The worst place is from the foot of the railroad bridge, and the Widow Morris ought to clean it out. However, it will take the Widow Morrisses to keep it from filling up with mud now, since Weitzel has built that intolerable dam nuisance to carry mud in it.

IN TOWN.—Captain John C. Reno, an old-time boatman, and one of the cleverest gentlemen to be found on the river, is in town. Our first acqu

CITY MATTERS.

For one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., May 25, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	29.740	62	88	N. W.	G'ntle	Fair.
2 P. M.	29.671	83	46	N. W.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P. M.	29.726	74	55	N. W.	Fresh.	Clear.

Mean barometer....29.730 Highest thermom. 85
Mean thermometer.. 73 Lowest thermom. 59

The New French Process

of manufacturing Flour takes the lead. This is demonstrated by the great run the Rising Sun brand has in this city.

Sunday School Normal Class.

The fourth session of The Pittsburgh Sunday School Normal Class was held last night in the Smithfield street M. E. Church—Miss Annie M. DeKnight, in charge. Topic under consideration—"How to Study a Lesson." Representative workers in the cause of Sabbath schools were in attendance. The session was a profitable one, and the points brought out in the discussion if reduced to practice—which is feasible—would elevate the standard of Sunday school work. All Sunday school teachers would be very much benefitted by attending the Normal Course.

Sentences at Greensburg.

Judge Logan, of the Westmoreland county courts, yesterday passed sentences as follows: John Miller, for the larceny of two horses and a saddle and bridle from Samuel Hunter, of Amity township, six years in the Western Penitentiary; Moses Lear and Jacob Brendlinger, for the larceny of molasses and flour from a store in Boliver, two years each in the Western Penitentiary; John F. Gilbert, for the larceny of a suit of clothes, nine months to the Allegheny county Workhouse; John Williams, for the larceny of goods from a storehouse, one year and four months to the Western Penitentiary; Bernard Hammel for the larceny of twenty dollars, six months to the Allegheny county Workhouse.

Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court, in session Monday at Harrisburg—Chief Justice Agnew and Justices Sharswood, Mercur, Gordon, Paxson and Woodward on the bench—rendered the following decisions in Western county cases:

Commonwealth for use, etc., vs. Kriger *et al.*—Somerset county. Judgment reversed and a *venire facias de novo* awarded. Opinion by Gordon, J.

Bell's Gap Railroad Company vs. Christy —Blair county. Judgment reversed and a *venire facias de novo* awarded. Opinion by PAXSON, J.

Somerset county Mutual Insurance Company vs. May's Executor—Somerset county. Judgment affirmed. Per curiam.

Alexander vs. McCullough & Hartley—Blair county. Judgment affirmed. Per curiam.

Good vs. Dean *et al.* Blair county. Judgment affirmed. Per curiam.

Wood and Hull—Mifflin county. Judgment affirmed. Per curiam.

Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, with notice, etc., vs. Jones. Judgment affirmed. Per curiam.

Pittsburgh Mortuary Report.

Dr. W. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, makes the following mortuary report for the week ending May 22d, 1875: There were 61 deaths in the city during the week. Causes—Alcoholism, 3; by burn, 1; hail, 1; apoplexy, 2; congestion of brain, 1; bronchitis, 2; carbuncle, 2; cancer of uterus, 1; cholera infantum, 1; cerebrospinal fever, 1; consumption, 12; convulsions, 2; dropsy, 1; debility, 2; dentition, morbid, 1; diarrhea, 2, enteritis, 2; typhoid fever, 1; scarlet fever, 2; dilatation, 1; hepatitis, 1; inanition, 1; congestion of lungs, 1; meningitis, 1; old age, 1; pneumonitis, 5; peritonitis, 1; scrofula, 1; tabes mesenterica, 2; tetanus, traumatic, 1; whooping cough, 1. Color—White: Males, 31; females, 25. Colored: Males, 3; females, 2. Social relations—Married, 29; single, 36; widows, 4; widowers, 1. Born in Pittsburgh, 28; other parts of the United States, 12; England, 3; Germany, 10; Ireland, 8. Age—Under one year, 12; from one to two, 6; from two to five, 6; from five to ten, 3; from ten to twenty, 8; from twenty to thirty, 7; from thirty to forty, 5; from forty to fifty, 3; from fifty to sixty, 4; from sixty to seventy, 3; from seventy to eighty, 2; from eighty to ninety, 1. Localities—City wards, 56; West Pennsylvania Hospital, 2; Pittsburgh Infirmary, 2; Orphan Asylum, 1.

Legal Shuffling.

To Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

You may remember a coal and coke shipper suing, in 1872, the Penn. Co. (which operates the P. F. W. & C., P. C. & St. L. and C & P. Ry's.) for discrimination in giving empty cars to coal and coke shippers with whom its officers were interested to a criminal extent, and refusing to give cars to those who would not fix them up; and without giving the title of the case, will give you an outline of the success that man had in trying to get his case to a jury. About six months after the suit was brought it was called up in court, but owing to the railroad people not being able to find a "material" witness, they got it put off for six months. It again made its appearance on the trial list, and still the railroad company were hunting a "material" witness, and the case was put off for another six months. This brings us to 1874 (April), when the case again came up, but owing to there being on each side a very large number of witnesses, counsel for the railroad people agreed to fix a day for its trial; being a momentous question, they took a whole month, from May 1st to May 27th, which was duly agreed upon. Plaintiff went to a large expense in getting his witnesses subpœnaed, and he was ready for the trial, when counsel for the railroad people fixed up an affidavit in which they state they have journeyed to an aristocratic part of Allegheny City to find ——, Esq., another "material" witness, that they rang the bell, and nobody answered, and the house was apparently unoccupied just then, they could not go to trial unless this very "material" witness, and by this shuffling they got the case shelved for nearly a year. This "material" witness (formerly Superintendent Eastern Division Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway) had left the State of Pennsylvania months before they called at his former residence, moving to Janesville, Wisconsin, where he was running a farm, and could easily have been brought here if honestly needed. One would suppose they would fight next time the case came up. But the most amusing part of the farce is to be related. The case came up in April last, counsel for the railroad people took one week to fix a day; they fixed May 4th, counsel on both sides being engaged in trying another case. This case was continued from day to day, till it finally got badly mixed up with grocery and lumber suits. On again reaching the surface, railroad counsel could not take the case up, and got it laid over till June 7th next. Plaintiff at once went to work and summoned nearly fifty witnesses, and is prepared to try the issue on the day fixed, but ingenious counsel for railroad says, "if we cannot effect a settlement, we will get a continuance for another year, as a material witness of ours, has a grandmother dying in Ireland, and he wants to be on hand." It is hardly necessary to say this excuse is not a legal one for continuing a case, but should this pathetic incident fail in getting a continuance, they have another chance, as they have not taken the testimony or subpœnaed that Janesville man. So much for modern justice.

FAIR PLAY.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Opera House—Rose of Castile.

The opera, "Rose of Castile," will be sung at the Pittsburgh Opera House by the Gounod Club, this evening. The cast of characters, etc., was given in Monday's COMMERCIAL. As the seats were all sold on Monday, the Club are sure of a full house, that is, unless the ticket speculators were unable to unload.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

At the matinee this afternoon and again this evening, "The Waifs of New York" will be performed, with Kate Raymond and O. B. Collins in the leading characters. There will be also the usual number of variety acts.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Special Meeting of the Board of Commissioners—Acceptance of the Thirty-Sixth Ward House.

A special meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners was held last evening to consider the matter of the acceptance from the contractors the new engine house in the Thirty-sixth Ward. There were present Messrs. Chambers, Jones, Larimer, Pender, McIlroy, Torley and Wilson, president.

The final estimate of the architect, amounting to $4,495, was presented and the agreement was read. The agreement stipulates that the house should be completed by December 1, 1874, with the penalty of a reduction from the contract price of $50 for every week delayed after that date.

The contractor stated that the work had been delayed by the flood of last year, by which the bridge at Sawmill run was swept away; and material could not be brought to the place on account of it for a long time.

After discussion and consideration the Board decided to reduce the penalty to $500.

Mr. McIlroy, from the Building Committee, reported the repairs and improvements necessary to make the Wallon engine house No. 12, comfortable and safe and on motion the committee was authorized to have the work done.

After the transaction of further business, not of public importance,

Adjourned.

TRIAL OF ARMSTRONG AND GUESCETTI.

Further Testimony for the Defense—General Fearson and Sheriff Hare on the Witness Stand—Conclusion of the Testimony—The District Attorney Addresses the Jury.

The trial, at Greensburg, of C. H. Armstrong and Fred. Guescetti, for aggravated riot, was resumed yesterday morning.

Henry Gilliam, a pit boss, testified that Mr. Armstrong waited ten weeks for the old miners to resume work before employing the Italians.

Thomas Dunn, storekeeper at Armstrong, saw large crowds of miners gather several evenings, to await the arrival of the Italians, and heard shots fired after the train left.

Louis Dan, on the day of the fight, and after the battle, saw Michael Winn, William Mulligan and many other old miners going home.

Patrick Toolan saw a large crowd at Armstrong's store the day the Italians arrived; some of the men were armed.

A large number of witnesses testified to Mr. Armstrong's good character for peace.

Joseph Bradley sworn—Was the engineer at Armstrong's coal works when the Italians were there; they never interfered with me; as far as I could see their general behavior was good; several old miners said the Italians ought to shoot me, that I was as bad as they were.

Frank Ardary, of Pittsburgh, testified that Mr. Armstrong made efforts to get protection from the authorities.

General A. L. Pearson sworn—In last October and November commanded the Fifth and Sixth Divisions of the National Guards; Mr. Armstrong appealed to me for protection and I direct d him as to the course to pursue in appealing to the Sheriff and Governor; there appeared to be an earnest desire on Mr. Armstrong's part to preserve the peace; have known Mr. Armstrong intimately for many years; he has always been peaceable in his character; also, charitable, even too much for his own good.

Cross-examination—He is a very active, energetic business man.

John H. Hare sworn—I am Sheriff of Allegheny county; Mr. Armstrong came to me and asked for protection; I told him I had heard of the trouble from citizens before, and would send deputies up; kept men up there for a week or ten days; the day of the fight I got a telegraphic dispatch from Sheriff Guffey and went up after sending word to General Pearson; when I arrived the fight was over; I have known Mr. Armstrong for a long time as a peaceable citizen.

Cross-examination—First sent up Deputies Stubbs and Lane on Saturday, November 7th; they reported to me that everything was quiet; they stated that there was no firing from the Allegheny side but some from the Westmoreland side; that they did not know what the firing was at; Deputies Fife and Scandrett reported firing on both sides of the river.

Robert Marshall, of Penn township, had Italians in his employ who were at Armstrong's, and they were peaceable, quiet men; they carried knives to cut their bread with.

Jas. Mitchell had employed some eighty of the Italians at their mines on the Pan Handle Railroad before they went to Armstrong's, and they were peaceable and orderly; they consented to go to work only on condition that they should have arms with which to protect themselves; have known Mr. Armstrong for many years, and his character for peace and order is good.

Felix Alberson sworn—(Interpreted by Marie Smegio)—Was at Armstrong's station in October and November last, left on the 3d of December; was shot at Tuesday night, after the Italians left; two men gave me notice to leave or my house would be burned.

Court took a recess until half-past one.

Afternoon Session.

Court reassembled at half past one o'clock and John Quinn was the first witness called. He testified that he was employed at Armstrong's on a farm and a large crowd gathered every evening, expecting the Italians to arrive, and the night before the arrival fired off ten to fifteen shots; the Italians were peaceable and quiet, and never quarreled. The circumstances of the fight of Sunday, November 29th were detailed.

Cross-examination—One night bullets came into my home and broke the lamp; I got in the corner behind the chimney.

Maggie Fallon sworn—On the Sunday of the fight, was living at Armstrong's; nearly a hundred men came up about four o'clock to attack the Italians; two of the men came to the house; one had a rifle and a gun; tied up the finger of one of them after the fight; staid in the cellar during the fight; saw Armstrong's stable burn.

Michael Naroli testified that the fighting on Sunday, November 29th, was commenced by the parties on the Allegheny side of the river. Witness put out the white flag and was fired at four or five times while trying to get it up; the women went out and the man on the railroad was shot after this.

Thomas Moore testified that he did not think it would have been safe to take the Italians to Armstrong's unarmed; he had known Mr. Armstrong fifteen years as a peaceable and orderly man.

John W. McArthur was called, identified a map of the scene of the battle as made by him, and explained the same to the jury. He also identified the condition of affairs at Armstrong's during the time the Italians were there, and the scenes and incidents of the day of the fight as given by other witnesses.

Frederick Guescetti sworn—One of the Italians was killed, two died Sunday night; eight were wounded and one missing, whose clothes were afterwards found; his name was Carlo Genini; the last shot fired by the Italians was at one o'clock.

Anna Guescetti sworn—On the Sabbath of the attack was in the house next to the store; two men were wounded in the room next to ours; three were mortally wounded and one missing; eight were wounded; the bullets came into the house and it was riddled with them; no whisky was sent down, and the men were sober; I was married on the fourth of November, am 18 years of age.

Nellie Brown, sister of the previous witness, corroborated her testimony and testified three or four volleys were fired after the flag of truce was put out and Boceninus killed.

Findley Power was recalled and testified that Bell had said the first shot was fired near his house, and he (Mr. B.) had furnished 1,000 rounds of ammunition and McCune had contributed seven dollars for ammunition; Mr. Bell also said he appeared as prosecutor against Mr. Armstrong in Allegheny county.

Cross-examination—Mr. Bell made this statement last evening.

Angelo Muse sworn—(Testimony interpreted)—I crossed over to Buena Vista on the 29th of November with other Italians; we went after a doctor for a man who had been wounded the night before; the bucket was to take water out of the skiff; we were fired upon from the school-house; ran for the river and swam across; in the afternoon was shot in the thigh; have been five months in the hospital; was born in Parma, Italy.

Marie Smegio sworn—The Italians were about my house before and after they went to Armstrong's, and their general conduct was good.

Roseta Shetano testified that the Italians had no whisky the day of the fight.

REBUTTING TESTIMONY.

The defense here rested, and the following testimony was offered in rebuttal:

Albert Beatty—On the 29th of November was on the Sunday church train at Armstrong's; was in company with two wounded Italians who were taken to Pittsburgh; the man in white was with one of them said he had fallen and hurt his leg the afternoon before; the train got to Armstrong's at twenty-seven minutes past eight in the morning.

Peter Weimer recalled—Saw the Italians put on the church train Sunday morning.

William Bell recalled—At the Zimmerman House last evening, in conversation with some friends, said he had complained of the remarks of Mr. Laird's opening to the jury; that I purchased one thousand rounds of ammunition after I had appealed to Sheriff Hare; I said I was not the prosecutor; that if I had wanted to prosecute Mr. Armstrong I would have done it in Pittsburgh, but that there I had declined to make an information against him. (Witness contradicted a statement by Mr. McMinn regarding Guescetti's anxiety to move into the house of Mr. McMinn.)

Cross-examination—I have been in Mr. Harvey's office two or three times since the trial began; I did not tell Mr. H. that the map was not right.

Solomon R. Spradley testified that the Italians on the Pan Handle were very noisy and contentious about letting people pass; I have seen citizens come in and ask for protection; the Italians were troublesome; Guescetti said he had a pet that would swallow a murder if ordered to do so.

Wm. Bell was again recalled, shown the map made by Mr. McArthur, and said it was not correct in several important particulars; it would not give a correct idea of the premises.

SUR-REBUTTAL.

Thomas Moore was recalled, testified that Spradley, a previous witness, was one of the worst men he had ever had in his employ—would not tell the truth if a lie would answer; the house on the map that witness could point out looked to him to be located about right; it looked to be closely mapped.

Mr. McArthur testified that he was a civil engineer by profession; had made the outline from actual surveys and located the houses by observation.

This closed the testimony, and the time of argument was limited to one hour and a half for each side, and Mr. Laird called attention of the court to legal authorities cited by the defense.

District Attorney Harvey then addressed the jury for the Commonwealth. His speech occupied the attention of court until six o'clock. He will be followed by Hon. H. D. Foster and Lieut. Governor Latta for the defense, after which Dr. Frank Cowan will close for the prosecution, and Judge Logan charge the jury.

Injunction Against Brownsville Avenue

Martin and Mary Shaky, who own four lots on Brownsville avenue, yesterday applied to the Court of Common Pleas No. 2, for an injunction again the city and its agents, to restrain them from trespassing upon said lots, and destroying the vines and shrubbery, etc., in digging a ditch for the erection of a retaining wall for a portion of the avenue. The complainants allege that no legal appropriation of the lands for public use has been made, nor any view of damages, nor has any bond for damages been filed.

THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

Opening of the Annual Conclave—General Representation of State Commanderies—The Order of Business of the First and Second Days—Thursday's Public Demonstration.

The twenty-second annual conclave of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania opened in this city yesterday, under favorable auspices. There is a larger attendance of members of the Order, and a more general representation of the State at this conclave than has, perhaps, ever been known. Our citizens generally exhibit a marked interest in the body, and vie with each other in extending a welcome to the strangers. Upon all the principal streets and avenues of the two cities there are profuse and handsome decorations, while everywhere the stars and stripes are flung to the breeze, giving the cities a truly gala appearance.

The Sir Knights attached to our home Commanderies are making every exertion to give a fitting and hospitable welcome to comrades from abroad, and they are heartily seconded by citizens.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS.

During the day the Committee of Reception was kept busy receiving visiting delegations and arranging for quartering them. Our principal hotels are already crowded, and among the visitors are many prominent men. We note the following:

R. E. Sir John H. Dusenbury, Grand Commander; V. E. Sir Charles H. Kingston, Deputy Grand Commander; E. Sir Andrew J. Kauffman, Grand Generalissimo; E. Sir William H. Egle, Assistant Grand Captain General; E. Sir Samuel B. Dick, Grand Senior Warden; E. Sir John P. S. Gobin, Grand Junior Warden; E. Sir M. Richards Muckle, Grand Treasurer; E. Sir Charles E. Meyer, Grand Recorder; E. Sir Jesse Orr, Grand Standard Bearer; E. Sir William H. Eagle, Grand Sword Bearer; E. Sir Edward P. Kingsbury, Grand Warder; E. Sir John Scott, Grand Captain of the Guard.

LIST OF COMMANDERIES.

Below is a full list of the Commanderies that have signified their intention to be present. Most of them have already arrived, and others will follow to-day:

Pittsburgh Commandery No. 1, 175 Knights.

Jaques De Molay, No. 3, Washington, 40 Knights.

St. Omer's, No. 7, Brownsville, 20 Knights.

De Molay, No. 9, Reading, 50 Knights.

Pilgrim, No. 11, Harrisburg, 40 Knights.

Lancaster Commandery, No. 13, Lancaster, 50 Knights.

Palestine Commandery, No. 14, Carbondale, represented.

Corry Commandery, No. 17, Corry.

Scranton, represented.

Kedron Commandery, No. 18, Greensburg, 25 Knights.

Allen Commandery, No. 20, Allentown, represented.

York Commandery, No. 21, York, represented.

Baldwin II, Commandery, F, No. 22, Williamsport.

Hermit Commandery, No. 24, Lebanon

Northwestern, Commandery No. 25, Meadville, 75 Knights.

Lewistown Commandery, No. 26, Lewistown, represented.

Great Bend Commandery, No. 27, Great Bend, represented.

Mount Olivet Commandery, No. 30, Erie; 50 Knights.

Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 31, Tamaque; represented.

Constan Commandery, No. 33, Bellefonte; represented.

Cyrene Commandery, No. 34, Columbia; represented.

Allegheny Commandery, No. 35, Allegheny city; 125 Knights.

Mary Commandery, No. 36, Philadelphia; 106 Knights.

Calvary Commandery, No. 38, Catawissa; represented.

Rose Croix Commandery, No. 38, sixty Knights, Titusville.

Freck Commandery, No. 39, Ashland; represented.

Reading Commandery, No. 42, Reading; represented.

Parkesburg Commandery, No. 43, Oil City, 50 Knights.

Franklin Commandery, No. 44, Franklin, 40 Knights.

Dieu Et Mon Commandery, No. 45, Wilkesbarre; represented.

Tancred Commandery, No. 48, Pittsburgh, 75 Knights.

Uniontown Commandery, No. 49, Uniontown, 35 Knights.

Steubenville Commandery, 50 Knights.

Wheeling Commandery, No. 51, represented.

A careful computation made by the Reception Committee places the whole number of Knights Templar to participate in the proceedings as over ten hundred.

THE ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Between six and seven o'clock last evening the Commanderies of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, under Chief Marshal Capt. C. W. Batchelor and assistants, Sirs George Neeld, W. N. Riddle, James Bown, J. S. Ward, D. P. Estep, and W. S. Husselton, met at Library Hall and from thence proceeded to the Monongahela House, where they formally received the officers of the Grand Commandery. Headed by the Great Western Band, they then marched via Smithfield, Fifth avenue, Wood and Market street to Library Hall, where the exercises of the conclave were inaugurated as follows:

Roll call at eight o'clock P. M., prompt. Opening of the Grand Commandery. Minutes of last Annual Conclave read. Appointment of Committee on Credentials. Report of Committee on Credentials. Report of the Grand Officers, viz: Grand Commander, Deputy Grand Commander, Grand Generalissimo, Grand Captain General, Grand Treasurer, Grand Recorder.

TO-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The election of the Grand Officers will be held at 10 A. M.

Reports of standing committees—On Doings of the Grand Officers; on Dispensations and Charters; on By-Laws; on Finance, including the Grand Treasurer's and Grand Recorder's accounts; on Appearances and Appeals; on designating the next place of meeting; on Unfinished Business; on Templar Jurisprudence and Rituals; on Foreign Correspondence; on Printing and Publishing.

During the afternoon and evening, the Work of the Orders of Knighthood, required of Commanderies in this jurisdiction, will be exemplified by the M. E. Grand Master, James H. Hopkins, and other Grand Officers.

THURSDAY'S DEMONSTRATION.

The public demonstration, including the parade, will take place to-morrow, the procession to move at one o'clock. With the beautiful scenes of the Knights, their elegant marching and their showy banners, the display promises to be one of the most pleasing and at the same time imposing ever held here.

Following the parade comes the ceremonies of Installation of Grand Officers, at three P. M., at Library Hall. The latter will be beautifully and appropriately decorated, and in the evening a Grand Reception will be held, which promises to be one of the grandest affairs of the season. Hubley is to get up the supper, and the most elaborate preparations are in progress. Sir Knight F. M. Hutchinson will be master of ceremonies, and the "Centennial" floor over the parquette will be relaid for a grand dance, as a festive conclusion to the twenty-second annual conclave.

THE MILITARY

Semi-Annual Review of the Sixth Division, N. G. P.—The Route of Procession, &c.

The semi-annual inspection and review of the Sixth Division, N. G. P., which takes place this afternoon, promises to be an imposing affair. The following programme has been announced:

Field and Staff Officers of the Division—Major General, A. L. Pearson; Lieut. Colonel J. B. Moore, A. A. G.; Lieut. Colonel H. B. Hays, Division Inspector; Lieut. Colonel E. Allen, Surgeon in Chief; Major W. H. Hastings, Division Commissary. Major J. W. Murray, Division Judge Advocate; Major John A. Fairman, Division Q. M.; Major J. H. Stewart, Division Paymaster, Major B. F. Kennedy, A. D. C., Major B. Gallisaith, A. D. C., Major F. B. Holmes, A. D. C., Major J. C. Haymaker, A. D. C., Major H. Clay Evans, A. D. C., Major J. B. Steen, A. D. C., Major J. H. Dickson, A. D. C., Major John B. Piper, A. D. C., Major David Bly, A. D. C.

Third Brigade, under command of Col. E. C. Negley—Jefferson Cavalry, Capt. Large; Hutchinson Artillery, Capt. Weikert; Nineteenth, Lieut. Colonel McFarlane; Co. A, Lieut. Bunn; Co. B, Capt. Barr; Co. C, Capt. Batchelor; Co. D, Capt. Murdock; Co. E, Capt. Murphy.

Fourth Brigade, Col. Dill commanding—Fourteenth regiment; Knap's Battery; Co. C, Capt. Belore; Co. D, Capt. Hope; Co. E, Capt. Heckert; Co. F, Capt. Perchment; Co. G, Capt. Glenn; Co. H, Capt. Patterson; Co. I, Capt. Fox. Eighteenth regiment, Col. Guthrie—Co. A, Capt. Read; Co. B, Capt. Brown; Co. C, Capt. Braun; Co. D, Capt. Dal. Wilkins; Co. E, Capt. Steinmeyer; Co. F, Capt. Aull; Co. G, Lieut. Denny.

The route of procession is as follows: The division will form on Wood street, with right of column on Water street, at two o'clock this afternoon, and proceed as follows: Along Water to Smithfield, Smithfield to Third avenue, Third avenue to Grant, Grant to Fifth avenue, Fifth to Market, Market to Liberty, Liberty to Ninth street, via. Ninth street across bridge to Anderson street, Allegheny, Anderson to Cedar avenue, Cedar avenue to North avenue, North avenue to entrance to North Park, through park to Ohio street. On Ohio street the division will pass in review before General Pearson and staff, then march by Federal street across to Sixth street, and thence to Liberty, where the command will be dismissed.

Major Budington and McAlis, of the arsenal, and Major Gregg and Captain McCallum, U. S. A., have been invited and will probably be present.

By Division Special Orders, Nos. 25 and 26, Brigadier General Miller is relieved of command of the Third Brigade and Col. E. C. Negley assigned to command. Captain J. D. McFarlane is assigned to the command of the 19th regiment. Jas. W. Murray to be Division Judge Advocate, Jno. A. Fairman to be Division Quartermaster and David Bly to be Division A. D. C., each with the rank of Major. The above commissions were received by General Pearson yesterday.

THE CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

The Stockholders' Meeting To-Day—The Proposed Purchase by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company—The Claim of Allegheny County, etc.

As has already been noticed, a general meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company will be held, at the office in this city, at two o'clock this afternoon, to consider the question of the purchase by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, of all the interest in, or claims against the Connellsville line, and other matters connected therewith. This is an important matter to the business men of Pittsburgh, and as it is also of interest to the people of the whole country, in view of the fact that the claim held by Allegheny county against the Connellsville Railroad Company, is included in the negotiations, we append a brief history of the case, prepared from the railroad standpoint.

It is well known that the Connellsville Railroad Company was, for many years, embarrassed by accumulating debt, the receipts not having been sufficient to meet the expenses and interest.

In 1853, Allegheny county issued her bonds for $750,000, in aid of the work, but coupled with such restrictions as to price at which they could be sold as made them practically unavailable. They were hypothecated for loans to the Company; were finally repudiated by the county, and the stock of the Company received by the county in exchange therefore was levied on, credited on the company's debt, and sold by the United States Marshal, thus disposing of all the county's interest in the road.

The city of Baltimore had, in 1856, issued for the benefit of the company its bonds for $1,000,000, on the whole line, the proceeds of which were expended on construction of road.

At a later period, 1871, the county succeeded in recovering by suit a claim against the company for interest on the securities held by the county up to the time of their sale.

In the meantime the city of Baltimore had waived its first mortgage security and permitted the company to issue, *first*, in 1859, $400,000 of six per cent. bonds on the ten miles between Pittsburgh and Turtle creek, and *next*, in 1868, $4,000,000 of 7 per cent. bonds on the whole road, taking in exchange for its first mortgage a second mortgage to secure the $1,000,000 advanced by it.

In 1872, when the county pressed the company for payment of its judgment, the floating debt of the company was heavy. To provide bonds to relieve it from embarrassment, the city of Baltimore was appealed to, to permit an extension of the second mortgage beyond the amount to cover her $1,000,000, which then amounted, with interest unpaid, to $2,337,000. Again the city of Baltimore generously consented, and the second mortgage was extended to five millions, the former $2,337,000 remaining for its $2,337,000, and the balance was to be applied by the company to funding its floating debt. With these bonds at par the judgments held by Allegheny county were paid. Subsequent to this, and before the company had been enabled to place these bonds in liquidation of its debts, a change took place in the management of the company's affairs, and it was found that the indebtedness of the company in various forms was upward of three-fourths of a million in excess of the supposed amount, and much more than the amount that could be realized from the sale of the remaining bonds.

In this shape the affairs of the company have continued for two years.

It was not unreasonably expected that on the completion of the road an increasing business would enable the company to meet its interest and reduce its indebtedness; but the active competition of rival interests tapping the local business of the road at several points on the line, so that practically there is a parallel road throughout the whole extent of the line, has left the company with an increased tonnage but diminished receipts, and instead of the surplus, as was expected, the company has actually not earned its interest, and at the present time the unpaid coupons on the first mortgage amount to about $742,000 and on the second mortgage to about $715,000, making with the principal of the debt a lien covered by mortgage of but a fraction less than *eleven millions* of dollars.

In this condition of things, it being plainly impossible for the road to earn interest on any such sum for a long time to come, the city of Baltimore has been, and never, from 1856 to the present day, had one dollar of interest on its loan, has deemed it best, for the relief of this company, to dispose of its bonds, now amounting with interest to $2,687,550, at about 40 per cent. of their nominal value, to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, which company is disposed to fully consolidate the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company in which it has a large interest, if these liens be removed.

After a careful study of the same rate as given to the city of Baltimore, viz: 40 per cent. of the par value of its bonds, and will be paid in cash, though the city of Baltimore is paid the principal and thirty-five years to run.

As a business proposition it is merely necessary to consider whether bonds, amounting to $2,687,550, out of a loan with unpaid interest aggregating $5,715,000, and with prior liens to be first paid, amounting to $5,242,000 on a road of one hundred and forty-six miles in length, are worth more than the forty per cent. offered.

Allegheny county has no claim for accrued interest, the coupons held by her having been disposed of, but the company does not propose to find a purchaser for them at the maturity of the next coupon, so that they will be paid, and it will be in the power of the county to bring about a foreclosure.

If this proceeding be taken, is it likely that the county will be willing to take forty cent. therefrom, and even if this were probable, not to say possible, does Allegheny county desire, to-day, to assume such a relation towards the company. Could it not better afford to lose many times the whole sum at stake, than risk for a moment the existence of this company? Is this not the true view of the case?

Is it best for the interests of the county's works to Pittsburgh and to Allegheny county been so clearly demonstrated within the last year or two, that the people of Pittsburgh are ready to vote for almost any reasonable and proper measure for the relief of this company?

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Heckleman & Co., bankrupts. Report of the Register, distributing the proceeds of sale of certain property, was confirmed, except as to one-third of the claim of Peter Strotz.

Carrier & Baum, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. On petition of solicitor of assignees, an order was made for the examination of witness.

Julius and Florence King, bankrupts, Lawrence county. On petition of assignee an order was made for the sale of the bankrupts' stock in trade.

H. P. Whitmore, Luzerne county. Order made confirming the sale of certain real estate by the assignee.

J. Frankenstein, Clarion county. Similar order made.

Harbaugh, Matthias & Owens, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Order made approving the report of the petition of David Matthias.

United States Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

Richard P. Marvin vs. Theodore B. Coff; action for the recovery of the value of timber alleged to have been cut and used on the property of Plaintiff. On trial.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

Boyd & Murray vs. John Grierson and Robert Grierson, partners as Grierson & Co.; an action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff against Grierson for $63 84, and against plaintiff and in favor of Robert Grierson.

In the case of Jacob Keller vs. the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway Company, the jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $300.

In the case of Thomas Fawcett *et al.* vs. Jacob Dreher, the verdict was for the plaintiff for $203 84.

Alexander & Co. vs. Wm. H. Mechling. Motion made for a new trial on part of the defendant.

P. Shaner & Co. vs. the steamboat Juniata. Motion made to squash the writ in this case.

The Pittsburgh Penn Railroad Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. the City of Allegheny. Monday morning next fixed as the time for an argument on the motion for a preliminary injunction.

Adam Emich vs. Frederick Braun; an action to recover for building a house. A. Emich and Bernhard Schreiber for use of Adam Emich vs. Frederick Braun. This case is of the same nature as the one above, and both are on trial together before Judge Collier.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

The case of Alexander Watson vs. Watson & Dunham is still on trial. Defendants' counsel made a motion for judgment on the trial, but the motion was overruled.

The cases of Mary Craig and Harriet Houston vs. David Gregg *et al.*, are still on trial before Judge White.

N. Hailer, for use of Eliza Jane Nesbit, vs. the city of Pittsburgh. The Court ordered and directed that an execution issue, to be directed to C. L. Magee, Treasurer of said city, to pay the amount of the judgment and costs in this case.

Darlington & Bro., for use of Eliza Jane Nesbit. Same order made as in the above case.

Quarter Sessions—Judges Ewing, Sterrett and White.

These Judges sat to hear argument upon the motion for a new trial in the case of Richard H. Lindsay, convicted of perjury in the McAfee-Scott breach of promise case. Mr. Moore appeared in support of the motion, and was briefly answered by Mr. Bruce, contra. The exceptions were to the charge of the Court, Mr. Moore claiming that under the instructions they received the jury could have returned no other verdict than that of guilty. The decision in the case was reserved.

A Good Suggestion

A correspondent writing from Elizabeth makes the suggestion that forms for credentials be printed and distributed, so that secretaries need not consume so much time, and worry their patience, in trying to decipher the names of delegates and districts in our coming Republican Conventions. The suggestion is an excellent one, and we have handed the communication to the chairman of the Printing Committee of the Executive Committee, by whom, no doubt, the matter will be attended to.

CROOKED WHISKY.

Product of Chicago Distilleries Detected In Pittsburgh—Seizures by Revenue Collector Davis.

United States Internal Revenue Collector Davis and his assistants have discovered several lots of the illicit distillations of Chicago in this city and yesterday seizures were made as follows: At the warehouse of M. Munhall & Co on Water street, five barrels of gin and four barrels of brandy and at F. X. Raible's Penn avenue, eight barrels of whisky. The goods were received from Golsen & Eastman, distillers of Chicago, one of the largest firms of that city recently seized by the Government. We may here state that in this seizure by Collector Davis nothing has been discovered, and their is no suspicion against our Pittsburgh dealers. There was nothing wrong about the goods that could be detected by the innocent purchasers nor by the Revenue Agents unless by comparison with the entries in the Chicago firms books. It appears that during the latter part of March (April) Messrs R. E. Sellers & Co wholesale druggists, who deal in alcohol, thought there was something wrong with a barrel of this article which they had purchased from Golsen & Eastman. Collector Davis sent a guager to test the goods and he discovered that while the stamp represented 188 proof and 50 was upon the package, the actual proof was but 33? The stamp had evidently been taken from an emptied package and re-used on this one. On the 24th of April Collector Davis seized the package and reported the same. Examinations in Chicago were made and a list of shipments of goods to this city by the firm named, forwarded. The suspicion of the collector was aroused and upon comparisons with the record of goods sent here (much of which had been consumed) it was discovered that Golsen & Eastman had been recording packages at five, ten and twenty gallons and paying the Government for such amounts while they were shipping full packages containing from forty to forty-three or more gallons, cheating the Government of course. Collector Davis put Ganger Sprung to the examination and weighing of the goods in the packages seized at Messrs Munhall and at Raible's and the Ganger found them precisely as represented by the stamps. This shows conclusively that the Chicago gauger had been acting with Golsen & Eastman in defrauding the Government. Collusion with the ganger was suspected because his stamp as placed upon the packages shows correctly the contents while the stub left in the stamp book and returned by the ganger to the collector at Chicago represented less quantities, as stated. The Pittsburgh dealers received the goods in good faith and entered them properly so that they are in no way implicated in any fraudulent transaction.

It appears that within the last month, Messrs Munhall & Co received fifty packages altogether, forty of which contained whisky. All of these unfortunately, had been used except the nine barrels seized, before the discovery was made. Mr. Raible has received ten barrels of whisky and used two. It was also learned that several of the dealers had received the same goods but had used them.

MAN SHOT

The Wounded Man Arrested and the Would-be Murderer Escapes.

About one o'clock this morning a man was brought to the Central Station by a policeman, who stated that he arrested his prisoner at O'Reilly's saloon, on Oak alley near Liberty street. The prisoner was bleeding profusely from wounds about his head, and said he was shot. Dr. McCoy was sent for, and upon examination he found a bullet wound in the man's head, immediately behind the left ear. He probed the wound, but failed to find the ball. There was a deep cut on the prisoner's forehead and another under his chin, showing that he had been roughly handled. The wounded man stated that his name was James Connell; that he was a puddler, and boarded at the house of Officer Fleming, of the police force, over the Oriental House, in Oak alley. About half past twelve o'clock he heard fighting in O'Reilly's, and started down to see the row. When he got within a few feet of the door he was struck on the head, and immediately after receiving the blow, a man standing behind him fired a pistol at him, the ball taking effect as described. He thinks O'Reilly, the proprietor of the saloon, fired the shot.

Dr. McCoy, after examining and dressing the wounds, said they were not of a serious character. The case will be investigated to-day, and in the course of the investigation it would be well to endeavor to ascertain why the police so often,